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1900



1900

Trumbull & Beebe's

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

—AND—

... PRICE LIST ...

—OF—

VEGETABLE
TREE
FLOWER
and FARM

SEEDS

419-421 Sansome Street

San Francisco, Cal.



Vegetable Seeds.



In submitting our **Catalogue of Vegetable Seeds** to the public, it is only necessary to state that our stock has been selected with great care from the best sources. Our seeds are *new*, and of the best quality, having been raised by responsible growers, in whom we have perfect confidence. We invariably test our seed, that nothing may be sent out but what we *know* will vegetate, and prove true to the name and description. *Aware of the importance to the Farmer and Gardener of having such seeds as can be relied upon, great care is used to supply every article true to name and of good quality, but nothing is warranted.* A large proportion of our seeds are grown by special contract with the most experienced growers in this country and in Europe; and we feel no hesitation in stating that no better seeds than those offered by us can be procured in this or any other country. Our rapidly increasing trade and satisfactory testimonials, received from every section of the country, are sufficient proofs of their superior excellence.

In consequence of the frequent fluctuations in the market, we cannot be bound by these prices for any length of time. Our customers may rest assured, however, that their orders shall at all times be executed upon as favorable terms as the state of the market will allow.

Inducements for the Formation of Clubs

Being desirous of introducing our seeds as extensively as possible, throughout the country, we offer the following inducements to those who wish to purchase in large quantities; the seeds will be forwarded free by mail.

Purchasers remitting \$1.00 may select Seeds in packets, at Catalogue prices, amounting to \$1.25	
" " 2.00 " " " " " " " " " "	2.50
" " 3.00 " " " " " " " " " "	3.75
" " 4.00 " " " " " " " " " "	5.00
" " 5.00 " " " " " " " " " "	6.25

We wish it distinctly understood by our correspondents that the above discount will be allowed upon **SEEDS IN PACKETS only**.

HOW TO REMIT MONEY—Remittances of money may be sent at our risk, if forwarded according to the following directions, viz: **Post Office Money Order, Bank Drafts or Cash sent in Registered Letter.** Money orders can now be obtained at nearly all the principal Post Office and Express Company's Money Orders at Express Offices. This mode of remittance is preferable and is perfectly safe from loss. Letters can be registered at any Post Office by placing ten cents in postage stamps on the letter, in addition to the ordinary postage, and requesting the Postmaster to register. This is safe, and will be sure to reach us.

THE SAFE ARRIVAL OF SEEDS IS GUARANTEED in all cases when orders are accompanied by remittances as above stated, and should any package fail to reach its destination, we will, on being informed, after a reasonable time has elapsed for its arrival, send again. In such cases customers, will, when writing to us, please repeat the articles ordered.

NAME AND ADDRESS—Our correspondents will oblige us by writing their names, place of residence, County and State (or Territory) in full, and as plainly as possible. This is very important.

When our customers leave the selection of Seeds to us, we will carefully discharge our trust and endeavor to give perfect satisfaction.

Seeds in quantity, Plants and Trees of our own growing, shipped by express or freight, as desired.

VEGETABLE SEEDS

Prices on all Vegetable Seeds, except, Beans Corn, Mangels, Sugar Beets and Peas include postage.

ARTICHOKES.

Artichaut—Alcahofa—Artischoke.

Sow in spring, in drills 2 inches deep; keep free from weeds and thin out the young plants. When strong, transplant to rich soil, about 30 inches apart. Cut off the large leaves before winter, and draw the earth well about the plants. To protect from frost, cover with dry litter or leaves. In spring remove the covering and dig between the plants, giving a dressing of manure.

Green Globe—Produces large globular heads; scales green, shading to purple; best for general use. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 30c.; lb., \$3.00.

ASPARAGUS.

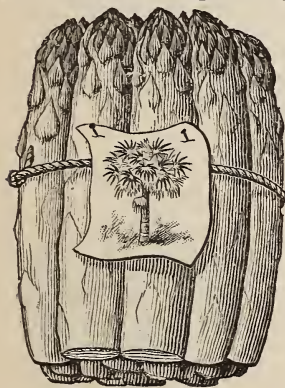
Asperge—Esparragos—Spargel.

Sow the seed in fall or spring in drills 10 inches asunder, and cover with 1 inch of light earth. The seed will germinate quicker if soaked in warm water. When one year old transplant into beds. Plant in rows 18 inches apart and 1 foot apart in the rows, cover 4 inches with light, good soil.

Conover's Colossal—A standard variety; color deep green; quality first-class; spreads less than any other varieties. Grows from 15 to 30 sprouts from a single plant. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; lb., 50c.

Palmetto—Mammoth size, evenness and regularity in growth and appearance. Any average bunch of 15 roots will measure 13 to 14 inches in circumference. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; lb., 75c.

One-year-old Roots, per 100, \$2.00.



Palmetto Asparagus.

BEANS—BUSH OR SNAP.

Haricot—Frijoles—Buschbonen.

Dwarf or Bush Beans require no support, and may be planted in hills or drills; the latter is preferred. Make the drills 15 inches apart and 1½ inches deep, and drop the Beans 3 inches apart. They are tender and will not stand frost.

Early China Red Eye—A good early String Bean, and one of the best shelled; seed medium size, oblong, white, with a reddish blotch around the eye. Pkt., 5c.; lb., 15c.

Canadian Wonder—In growth the plant is dwarf and compact. The pods, produced in great abundance, grow from 10 to 12 inches in length. For fresh shelled beans it is rich; delicious flavor. Pkt., 5c.; lb., 15c.

Refugee—Hardy, abundant bearer; flesh thick and tender; one of the very best for pickling. Pkt., 5c.; lb., 15c.

Long Yellow Six Weeks—Extra early; vines large, vigorous, branching and very productive; pods straight and flat and of fair quality; beans long, kidney-shaped, yellow, with darker marks around the eye. Excellent variety for general crop. Pkt., 5c.; lb., 15c.

Early Mohawk—Hardest of the early varieties, and will endure a light frost. Pkt., 5c.; lb., 15c.

Dwarf Golden Wax—Pods yellow, brittle, entirely stringless; a good snap sort and most prolific of all the wax beans; seeds medium size, round, purple and white marbled. Pkt., 5c.; lb., 15c.

Early Red Valentine—Early, tender and very productive; one of the leading market sorts; remains in green state longer than most varieties. Pkt., 5c.; lb., 15c.

Black Wax or Butter—The pods when ripe are of a waxy yellow; transparent; very tender and delicious. A standard variety. Pkt., 5c.; lb., 15c.

Crystal White Wax—A new Bush Bean with waxy, transparent pods of very rich flavor, stringless, succulent and tender; the pods, though quick to develop, are slow to harden. Pkt., 5c.; lb., 15c.



Early Red Valentine Bean.

BEANS—BUSH OR SNAP—Continued.

Henderson's Bush Lima—One of the most valuable characteristics of this Bush Lima is its extreme earliness, being fit to use from two to three weeks earlier than any other variety of the Limas. It grows about eighteen inches high and produces immense crops of delicious beans. Pkt., 5c.; lb., 15c.

BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA.

Grows from 18 to 20 inches high, erect and branching so vigorously that each plant develops into a bush 2 or three feet in diameter. It yields immensely, bearing handsome large, well-filled pods, the beans being identical in size and flavor with the well-known Pole Lima. Pkt., 5c.; lb., 15c.

POLE OR RUNNING BEANS.

Running Beans should be planted in hills 3 feet apart, in a warm soil, and poles placed for the vines to climb up. Plant the Lima with the eye down.



Henderson's Bush Lima.

White Creaseback—It is a good grower and exceedingly productive. The handsome green pods grow from 3 to 6 inches long, perfectly round, with a crease in the back, hence the name. The pods are *entirely stringless, very fleshy*, and as string beans are of *superb quality*. Pkt., 5c.; lb., 20c.

Dutch Case Knife—This is, without doubt, the earliest pole bean in cultivation; sometimes used as "snaps," but more frequently, when dried, for baking or stewing; seed white. Pkt., 5c.; lb., 15c.

Horticultural or Cranberry—An old and much esteemed variety. Large, egg-shaped; beans, when matured, are excellent for baking and stewing. Pkt., 5c.; lb., 15c.

Scarlet Runner—Deep green foliage; tender and well flavored when young. Good as a shell bean. Handsome Scarlet flowers. Pkt., 5c.; lb., 25c.

Improved Kentucky Wonder—We regard this variety as being the most desirable, best and earliest of all the green-podded running varieties; it is enormously productive, the pods hanging in great clusters from top to bottom of pole, which are of a silvery green color entirely stringless; they cook deliciously tender and melting; they cannot fail to become a great favorite. Pkt., 5c.; lb., 20c.

Lima, Large White—This is considered, and justly so, to be the best pole bean grown. As it is so well known, it is unnecessary to give an extended description. Plant in warm, sandy soil. Pkt., 5c.; lb., 15c.

King of the Garden Lima—The best early pole Lima; prolific and unrivaled in quality. Pkt., 5c.; lb., 15c.

MANGEL WURZEL AND SUGAR VARIETIES.

If ordered by Mail, 8 cents per pound must be added for postage.

As these varieties grow much larger than the preceding, they should be sown in drills about 2 feet apart and thinned out to 12 or 15 inches in the row. The long varieties are best suited to a deep soil, and the globe varieties succeed better than long sorts on sandy soil. They are excellent food for cows to increase the flow of milk; begin to feed them towards the close of winter.

Improved Long Red Mangel Wurzel—Grown extensively for agricultural purposes, producing large roots partly above ground. The heaviest cropping and best Mangel, producing 40 to 50 tons to the acre, growing enormous in size, but of fine texture and quality. We consider this variety the most profitable and valuable of all stock-feeding beets. Oz., 10c.; lb., 25c.

Champion Orange Globe Mangel—A globe-shaped orange yellow root, of large size and fine nutritive qualities, growing partly above ground, and from its shape it succeeds well on light land. It is of beautiful form, neat top, fine, clear skin, and of choice quality. Oz., 10c.; lb., 35c.

Golden Tankard—This is a distinct and superior strain of the Yellow or Golden-fleshed Mangel, being much finer and firmer in the flesh, and containing more sugar. On account of its peculiar shape, enormous crops are grown when the plants are set out closer in the rows than in ordinary Mangel crops. Oz., 10c.; lb., 30c.

Lane's Improved—A variety produced by repeated selections; a fine exhibition variety; it is of fine form, very productive and very desirable for stock. Per lb., 40c.

Vilmorin's Improved White Sugar—An improvement on the other varieties of Sugar Beets; more hardy and containing a greater percentage of sugar. Oz., 10c.; lb., 40c.

BEETS—Continued.

Wanzleben—This is the variety of Sugar Beet which the Analytical chemists of the German Beet Sugar Factories have united in recommending as possessing the highest sugar-producing qualities, which scientific investigations have been fully sustained by the practical results of sugar-making in the factories, as much as eighteen tons of sugar having been made from one hundred tons of roots of this variety. Per oz., 10c.; lb., 40c.

BEETS FOR TABLE USE.

Betterave—Remolacha—Runkelruben.

Beets require a deep, rich and mellow soil, and may be sown from early spring to commencement of summer. Drop about 1 inch deep, in drills 15 inches apart. Thin to 6 inches, and hoe often until the tops cover the ground. One ounce to 50 ft. of drill; 5 pounds will sow an acre.

Early Egyptian—A standard sort; ten days to two weeks earlier than the old Blood Turnip. Owing to smallness of the top it can be planted very close. It is a fair quality and medium size; fine for forcing. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; lb., 50c.

Eclipse—An extra early variety; globe-shaped, smooth, with firm, small top; very sweet; flesh fine and dark blood color. It is very desirable for market gardeners on account of its extreme earliness, as well as its numerous other qualities. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; lb., 50 c.

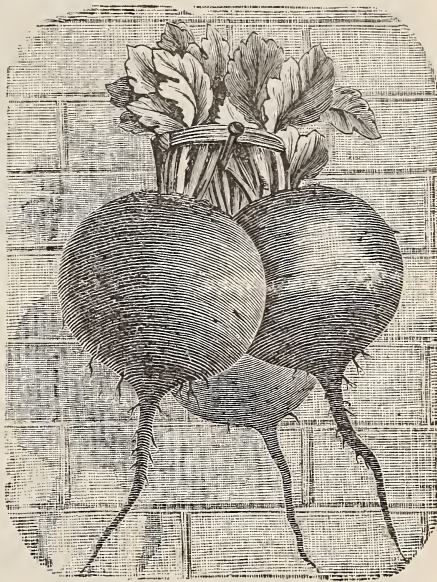


Early Blood Turnip Beet

Long Blood Red—An old standard variety, used both for table and cattle; resists draught better than any of the other varieties of beets; color deep red; flesh very sweet. Grows entirely under ground. Pkt., 5c; oz, 15c; lb, 50c.

Early Blood Turnip—The old standby and a universal favorite. Deep blood color. Good, early and late. Pkt., 5c.; oz. 15c; lb. 50c.

Edmand's Blood Turnip—Round and smooth in shape, deep blood red in color, and sweet and tender in quality. Pkt, 5c; oz, 15c; lb, 50c.



Eclipse Beet

BROCCOLI.

Closely allied to the Cauliflower, but much more hardy. Will succeed best in moist soil and cool climate. For early crop sow in hot-bed and cultivate as early cauliflower.

White Cape—Heads medium size, of creamy color, and most certain to head; good flavor. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 35c.; ¼ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.00.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

Chou de Bruxelles—Col de Bruselas—Rosenkohl

Sow in spring in the same manner as Scotch Kale and transplant in six weeks. They become very tender when touched by frost. **Dwarf Improved**—Pkt., 5c.; oz., 25c.; lb., \$2.00.

CABBAGE

Chou—Berza de Repollo—Weisskopf-Kohl.

One ounce will produce 3,000 plants; 5 ounces will produce sufficient plants for an acre. Commence to sow the seed of the early varieties in September, and each following month until spring, for succession. Transplant as soon as large enough to fresh. rich soil, in rows 2 feet apart and 18 inches in the rows. For late use, sow the Drumhead sorts in spring, and transplant to well manured ground 3 feet each way. In planting Cabbage or Cauliflower, care should be observed that the stem is set under the ground as far as the first leaf. The ground should be well worked, to produce good heads, and hoed as many as 3 times during the season, drawing earth slightly about the stems.

Improved American Savoy.—Considered the best of all the Savoy; closely netted; a splendid sort and of fine flavor. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 25c., lb., \$2.50.

Marblehead Mammoth.—The largest variety in cultivation; an excellent winter sort. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 25c.; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Early Summer.—The earliest large heading cabbage; growth compact, so that it may be set as close as the smaller sorts. Heads large, flat or slightly conical, handsome, and they keep longer without bursting than most of the early sorts. Valuable for both family and market. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; ¼ lb, 60c; lb., \$2.00.

CABBAGE—Continued.



Jersey Wakefield.

Early Jersey Wakefield.—This variety is without doubt the best early cabbage in cultivation. The heads are large size, pyramidal in shape, with small outside leaves. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c.; 1 lb., \$3.00.

Large Late Drumhead.—This variety is similar in most respects to the Premium Flat Dutch, but the heads are more rounded on top; it is also generally longer in stem. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.; lb., \$2.00.

Succession.—Now well known, is about one week later than the Early Summer, but of nearly double the size, while it can be planted nearly as close, its outer leaves being unusually short. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.; lb., \$2.50.



All-Seasons.

Early Winningstadt.—One of the surest headers grown; desirable for both early and late; quality excellent (see cut); cone-shaped and remarkably hard and solid. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; lb., \$1.50.



Vandergaw.

Vandergaw.—The Vandergaw forms large solid heads, much larger than Early Summer and almost as early. The quality is very fine, and it is remarkable for its certainty to head. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c.; lb., \$2.50.

Mammoth Red Rock.—This is the best strain of red cabbage grown; heads very large, round, solid, and of a deep red color. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.; lb., \$2.00.

Surehead.—One of the best sorts grown, producing large flattened heads, ranging in weight from 10 to 15 pounds. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c.; lb., \$3.00.

All-Seasons.—This variety forms a fine, large, hard head of superior quality, not bursting after heading. The heads are of *great thickness*, which makes it a capital sort to keep through the winter. It is a valuable and needed acquisition, and when fully introduced will become standard market cabbage in every market. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.; lb., \$2.50.

Early York.—A very early variety. Heads small, firm and tender. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.25.



Early Winningstadt.

CABBAGE—Continued.



Premium Flat Dutch.

Premium Flat Dutch—A superb, large, low-growing cabbage; heads broad and flat at top, very close and hard, with but few outside leaves; color bluish green, turning to purplish tint after being touched by frost. A fall and winter variety, tender, and one of the very best to keep. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.; lb., \$2.00.

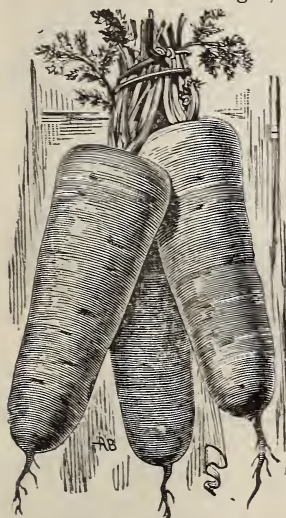
Danish Ball Head (Hollander)—This does not grow to a great size—averaging 8 pounds—but is remarkably solid and of fine white color; it is remarkable on account of its keeping qualities, remaining in the field as long as desired without bursting or rotting; largely grown in this State for shipping to the eastern markets. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c.; lb., \$3.00.

CARROTS.

Carrote—Zanahoria—Möhren.

Sow in drills $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, 10 inches apart for early crop; 14 for main crop. Hoe often and deeply between rows. Soil, light, sandy loam, richly manured and deeply dug.

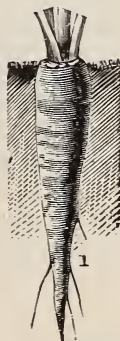
One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill; three pounds are required for an acre.



Half-Long Red, Stump Rooted.



Large White Belgian.



Long Orange.



Early Short Horn.



Early Forcing.

Early Short Horn, Stump Rooted—A very early variety, excellent for table use; color deep scarlet. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 70c.

Half-Long Red, Stump Rooted—An excellent variety for market gardeners; color scarlet; good for shallow soils. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 70c.

Long Orange—The best late, deep orange-colored variety for general culture as well as the garden; preferred by dairymen for stock. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 60c.

Danvers, Half-Long—A decided acquisition of the half-long type, admirable in color, fixed in habit; a wonderful producer, the best of all for the stock-breeder, and valuable to the market-gardener; with this variety the planter secures the largest return to the acre with the least difficulty of harvesting. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 60c.

Early French Forcing—The earliest variety; valuable for forcing; roots small and of fine flavor. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 75c.



Oxheart.

Oxheart.—Intermediate as to length between the half-long varieties, such as Danvers and the Short Horn Carrot, but much thicker than the latter, attaining at the top from 3 to 4 inches in diameter. It is of fine quality, and will prove of value both in family and market gardens. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 20c.; lb., 60c.

Large White Belgian.—Grows one-third above ground; large white roots, with green top; grown for stock feeding. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 20c.; lb., 50c.

CARROTS—Continued.

Carentan Half-Long Stump-Rooted.—Very handsome, deep orange in color, with scarcely any core, and of excellent quality. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 20c.; lb., 60c.

Chantenay Half-Long Stump-Rooted.—A medium early sort, with smooth roots of a deep orange red color; flesh crisp and tender; extremely productive. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 20c.; lb., 60c.

CAULIFLOWER

Choufleur—Coliflor—Blumenkohl

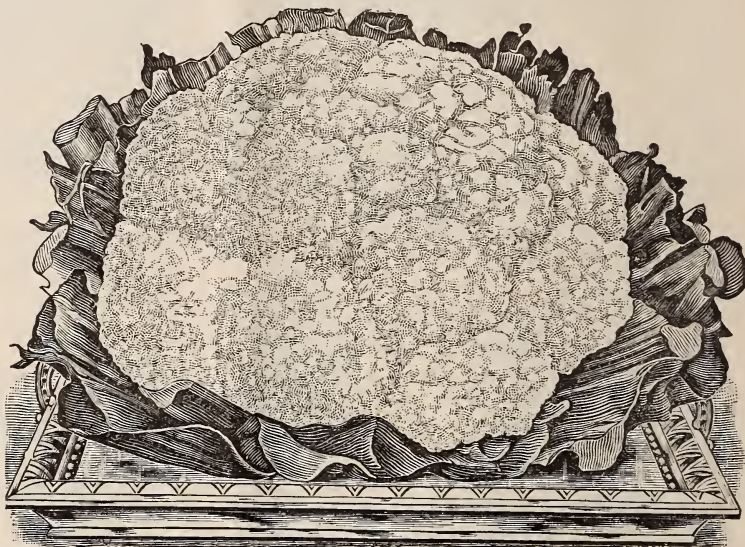
Culture same as cabbage. Soil must be rich and deep, and the plants liberally supplied with water in dry weather. As the flower heads appear, the large leaves should be broken down over them, to defend them from the sun and rain. One ounce will produce 3000 plants.

Early Snowball.—Highly esteemed by market gardeners for its earliness and reliability as a sure header; it grows on a robust stem, and produces magnificent white heads of fine quality. Pkt., 15c.; oz., \$1.25.; lb., \$12.00.

Extra Early Paris.—Head rather large, white and compact; stalk short. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 60c.; lb., \$6.00.

Half Early Paris, or Non-pareil.—One of the best; good early or late. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 60c.; lb., \$6.00.

Early Dwarf Erfurt.—A favorite early market variety; large, compact heads of fine quality. Pkt., 15c.; oz., \$1.25.



Early Snowball Cauliflower

Early London.—An excellent and very early variety. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 50c.; lb., \$5.00.

Veitch's Autumn Giant, Late.—The heads are beautifully white, large, firm and compact, and, being thoroughly protected by the foliage, remain long fit for use. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 50c.; lb., \$4.00.

CELERY

French, *Celeri*. German, *Sellerie*. Spanish, *Apio*.

One ounce will produce seven thousand plants. Sow in light, rich soil, in shallow drills, and cover the seed lightly with finely-sifted mold. Prick the seedlings out into beds of very rich soil, three inches apart. Water freely and shade from sun until established. When the plants are five to six inches high, transplant to rows three to four feet apart, according to the variety, allowing eight inches between the plants in the row. Cultivate freely and earth up to blanch the stems pressing the soil firmly around the plant almost to the top. Remember that this crop well repays generous treatment.

Golden Self-Blanching.—An early and desirable variety, requiring but little labor to blanch; the heart is large, of a beautiful waxy golden yellow; solid, crisp and of delicious flavor. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 75c.; lb., \$2.50.

White Plume.—A very popular variety on account of being so easily blanched; in large plants the stalks, hearts and inner leaves are naturally white; the table qualities compare favorably with other sorts. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 60c.; lb., \$2.00.



White Plume Celery

CELERY—Continued.

Dwarf Golden Heart—A very popular and distinct variety. In habit of growth it resembles the half Dwarf white sorts, except that, when blanched, the heart, which is large and full, is of a waxy golden yellow. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; lb., \$1.00.

White Solid—A favorite market variety of stiff, close growth. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; lb., \$1.00.

Turnip-Rooted—Roots, when cooked and sliced and used with vinegar and oil, make a delicious salad. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; lb., \$1.50.

Soup, or Flavoring, Celery—Lb., 30c.

Giant Pascal—This variety is a selection from the new Golden Self-Blanching Celery which has become so popular in the last few years. It grows about two feet high; the stocks are very broad, thick and crisp, and entirely stringless; the width and thickness of the stalks are distinctive features of this variety. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; lb., \$1.50.

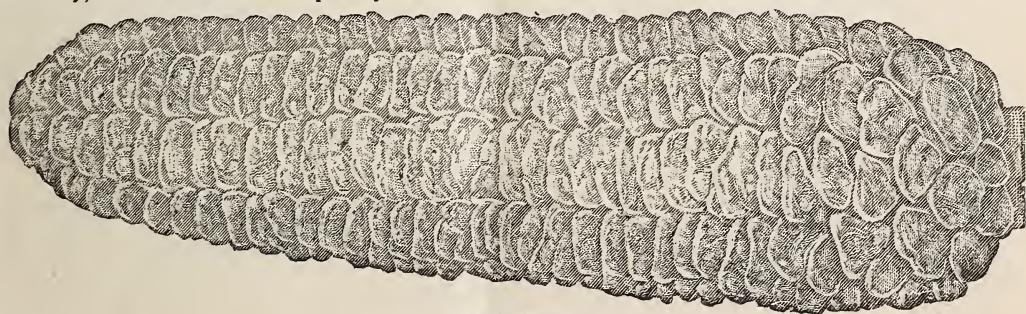
New Rose—In common with all reds, this variety is of superior nutty flavor, rich and solid, and keeps remarkably well; the delicate rose shading makes it very ornamental on the table. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; ¼-lb., 60c.; lb., \$2.00.

Pink Plume—The same as White Plume, except that the stalks are tinged with pink. Of very attractive appearance, possessing the rich flavor and long-keeping qualities of the red celeries. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 25c.; ¼ lb., 75c.; lb., \$2.50.

CORN—SWEET OR SUGAR.

If Ordered by Mail, 8 Cents per Pound Must be Added for Postage.

One pound will plant 100 hills; 8 pounds will plant 1 acre. Plant in hills 3 feet apart each way, covering about ¼ inch, and thin out to 3 plants to a hill. The field varieties should be planted 4 feet apart each way; hoe and cultivate frequently.



Cory's Early Sweet Corn.

Extra Early Cory—The earliest variety of Sweet Corn known. Has a large ear, considering the size of the stalk; small cob, well filled with broad grains. A valuable sort for market. It is handsome in appearance, sweet and of fine quality. Pkt., 5c.; lb., 15c.; 100 lbs., \$7.00.

Perry's Hybrid—A very fine, early variety, full as early as the Minnesota, and ears much larger, each containing 12 to 14 rows of kernels, well filled to the end. The grains are very large and pure white, but the cob is red. The ears are about the length of the Crosby's, but larger round, and are ready to market fully a week earlier. The stalks grow 5½ feet high, and the ears (two to a stalk) are set about 2 feet from the ground. Pkt., 5c.; lb., 15c.; 100 lbs., \$7.00.

Early Minnesota—One of the desirable early sorts; very productive and excellent quality; rather dwarf habit. Pkt., 10c.; lb., 15c.; 100 lbs., \$7.00.

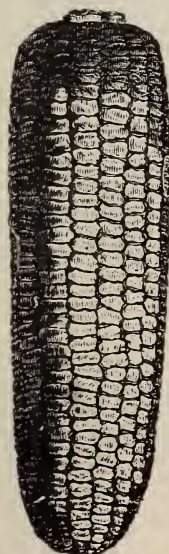
Crosby's Early Sugar—This is an extra early variety; a great favorite among market-gardeners. Of a rich, sugary flavor. Pkt., 10c.; lb., 15c.; 100 lbs., \$7.00.

Black Mexican—Sweet and desirable for family use; when dry the kernels are black, but the corn, when in condition for the table, cooks remarkably white, and is not excelled in tenderness by any sort. Pkt., 5c.; lb., 15c.; 100 lbs., \$8.00.

Mammoth Sweet—One of the largest varieties of Sweet Corn, and late; cob white, large and well filled; very productive and rich flavored—in fact, a very superior late variety for table use. Pkt., 5c.; lb., 15c.; 100 lbs., \$6.00.

Stowell's Evergreen—This variety is more largely planted than any other, being the general favorite with canners and market-gardeners for late use. It is very productive; the ears are of large size; grains deep, exceptionally tender and sugary, and remain for a long time in an edible condition. Pkt., 5c.; lb., 15c.; 100 lbs., \$7.00.

White Cory—Resembles the Red Cory, but with white cobs. Pkt., 5c.; lb., 15c.; 100 lbs., \$7.00.



Stowell's Evergreen.



Mammoth Sweet

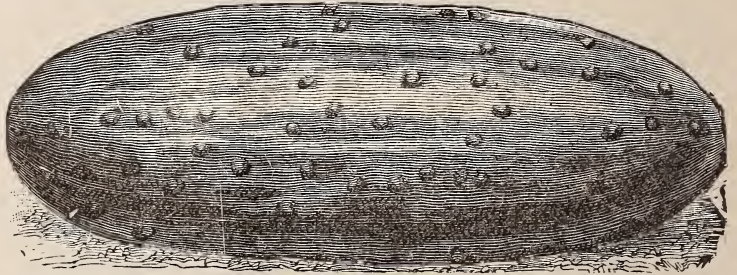
CUCUMBERS.

Cocombre—Pepino—Gurken

Plant the seed in open ground, as soon as the weather becomes settled and warm, in hills 4 feet apart; use a shovelful of warm manure to each hill, which cover with an inch or two of earth; scatter 8 or 10 seeds to a hill, cover half an inch deep, and pat it down. Hoe often, and when out of danger from insects, thin the plants to 4 in a hill.



Early Cluster



Nichol's Medium Green.

Early Cluster—Quite early, and very productive; medium in size and of a pale green color, and turns to a brownish yellow when ripe. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; lb., 60c.



Improved White Spine—Certainly one of the finest strains of White Spine in cultivation. The fruit is of good size, straight and always well formed; full at both ends; skin deep green, holding color until mature; immensely productive and comes early. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; lb., 60c.

Gherkins—Small, oval-shaped, prickly variety; grown exclusively for pickles; should be picked when young and tender. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; lb., \$1.50.

Giant Pera—Grows very smooth and straight; free from spines, and retains its clear green color until nearly ripe. The green cucumbers are fit to eat at any stage, flesh entirely white, very clear, perfectly crisp, tender and brittle. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; lb., 75c.

Early Frame—Of medium size, straight and excellent for table use or pickling. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; lb., 60c.

Improved White Spine.

Nichol's Medium Green—A medium between the White Spine and Long Green; very thick through and full at both ends, presenting a beautiful type; skin of a dark green color and very smooth; the vines are very hardy and productive; excellent for slicing or pickling. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; lb., 60c.

Early Russian—Earliest, hardy, productive variety; produced in pairs. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; lb., 75c.

Improved Long Green—Fruit dark green, firm and crisp; unequalled by any other variety; good variety for pickling and the market. Pkt. 5c.; oz., 15c.; lb., 60c.

CORN SALAD OR FETTICUS.

Chou—Cabu

Sow in drills $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep and 6 inches apart. If dry weather, tread in seed lightly; keep down weeds with hoe.

Large German—Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; lb., 75c.

CHERVIL.

Cerfeuil

Chervil, Curled—An aromatic sweet herb. The young leaves are used in soups and salads. Sow thinly in drills half an inch deep, one foot apart. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; lb., \$1.00.

CHICORY.

Kaffeeurzel

CULTURE—Its dried roots are used as a substitute for or an ingredient of coffee. Sow in good, rich soil half an inch deep and cultivate like carrots. In fall cut the roots in pieces about an inch in length, string and dry like apples. The dried roots are roasted and ground like coffee, or the roots may be blanched for a salad.

Large Rooted Madgeburgh—The standard sort. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; lb., \$1.00.

CRESS.

French, *Cresson*. German, *Kresse*. Spanish, *Mastuerzo*.

CULTURE—One ounce will sow one hundred feet of drill. Sow thickly in shallow drills about six inches apart; repeat at short intervals, as it soon runs to seed. The seed of Watercress should be scattered by the side of running water or near springs, and is soon in full bearing and lasts a long time.

Extra Curled—Of beautiful appearance and fine flavor. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 50c.

True Water Cress—Mild and tender. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 50c.

EGG PLANT.

Mologene—Berengena—Eierpfanze.

Sow in hot-bed very early in spring; transplant when two inches high into a second bed; if that is not done, thin to four inches apart. Do not plant out till weather becomes perfectly settled and warm. Cold nights or wet weather will check them. Keep some back in frames for a second planting out, in case of weather changing unexpectedly. Keep plants watered for a few days if hot when put out. Keep plants tilled by the hoe, and draw earth up as for cabbage.

Long Purple—Pkt., 5c.; oz., 25c.; lb., \$2.00.

Improved New York Purple—Pkt., 10c.; oz., 35c.; lb., \$3.00.



New York Improved

draw the air from the inner leaves, which, in the course of three or four weeks, will become beautifully blanched.

Broad-leaved Batavian (Escarolle)—A large summer variety; very productive, and one of the best. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.

Green Curled—Best for general use; very ornamental. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.

ENDIVE.

Endive. Endivie. Endivia.

One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill. Sow in any ordinary dry soil, in drills 1 foot apart, covering lightly. When the plants are about 2 inches high, thin to about 12 inches in the row. When the plants have attained full size gather up the leaves, tying together at the tips. This excludes

the air from the inner leaves, which, in the course of three or four weeks, will become beautifully blanched.

Broad-leaved Batavian (Escarolle)—A large summer variety; very productive, and one of the best. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.

Green Curled—Best for general use; very ornamental. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.

KALE or BORECOLE.

Chou vert Frise—Blatterkohl—Col.

One ounce will produce 3,000 plants. With the exception of Sea Kale, the varieties under this heading are treated as directed for cabbage, and transplanted from the seed beds to the ground, allowing 2 feet between each.

Curled Dwarf Green Scotch—Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.

Sea Kale—A splendid vegetable when blanched and eaten as Asparagus. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.; lb., \$2.50.

KOHLRABI.

(Turnip-Rooted Cabbage.)

Chou Rave—Kohlrabi—Colinabo.

One ounce will produce 2,500 plants. Sow in rows 18 inches apart, afterwards thinning to 8 or 10 inches.

Early Purple Vienna—A favorite table sort; largely grown. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.; lb., \$2.50.

Early White Vienna—The best variety, tender white flesh; very popular where known. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.; lb., \$2.00.

LEEK.

Poireau—Lauch—Puerro.

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill. Succeeds best in a light, rich soil. Sow in drills 1 inch deep and 1 foot apart; when 6 or 8 inches high transplant in rows 10 inches apart and set deep, so as to blanch as much of the neck as possible.

American Flag—Of strong, vigorous growth; the best of all. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.

Large Rouen—Grows to large size; hardy and of excellent quality. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.

LETTUCE.

Laitue—Lechuga—Garten-Salat.

A rich soil is necessary to produce good Lettuce. Its crisp and tender quality depends on a luxuriant and vigorous growth. Sow thin and transplant in rows eight inches apart. Keep ground moist and hoe carefully.



Early Prize Head.

Early Prize Head—An excellent family Lettuce; head of large size, tender and crisp; is sure to head and slow to run to seed. A most desirable sort for all purposes. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.

Salamander—One of the best summer varieties forming good sized, compact heads. Color, light green outside and white on the inside. Its great merit, however, is that it will withstand drought and heat and remain longer in head than any other variety we have ever met with, Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; lb., \$1.00.



Tomhannock

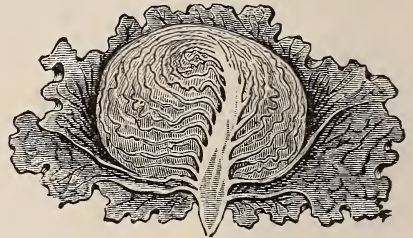
Tomhannock.—A Philadelphia sort; it forms a beautiful plant 10 to 20 inches high by 9 to 12 inches across. The edges of the outer leaves are of a glossy, reddish bronze, handsomely wrinkled; within, the leaves are almost white and very crisp and tender. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; lb., \$1.50.

Large Passion—A fine variety, resembling Victoria Cabbage, but considered superior. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; lb., \$1.00.

Boston Market—A favorite forcing variety; very compact; leaves crisp and handsome. Largely grown for market. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; lb., \$1.00.

Royal Summer Cabbage—Well formed, good size, close and a little flattened; stands the heat well. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; lb., \$1.00.

Denver Market.—An early variety of Head Lettuce, either for forcing or open ground. It forms large solid heads of a good light green color, and is very slow to go to seed. The leaves are beautifully marked and blistered (like the Savoy Cabbages) and very crisp and tender, and of excellent flavor. The shape of the head resembles somewhat the "Hanson," but is more oblong. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.25.



Hanson.

Hanson—One of the best; heads very large, solid, tender, crisp and of fine flavor. It stands the hot sun and drought better than most other varieties. None better for private use. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.

Early Curled Simpson—White seeded. This variety does not head, but forms a compact mass of leaves. Valuable for forcing. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; lb., \$1.00.

Early Curled Simpson—Black seeded. Similar to above, but nearly double the size and lighter in color. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; lb., \$1.00.



White Cos

White Cos, or Romaine.—A French variety, of upright growth, requires tying up to blanch. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.

White Summer Cabbage.—Produces fine, greenish-white, well-formed heads of extra quality and remarkably tender and crisp. It is of very quick growth, and is largely grown both for forcing and for summer use. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.

LETTUCE—Continued.

Philadelphia Butter.—Heads of good size, close and well formed; very tender and of excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.

Early Curled Silesia.—A cutting variety. The first to produce edible leaves. It does not head, but affords crisp, good flavored salad long before the cabbage varieties have commenced to head. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.

California Cream Butter.—This variety forms large, solid, round, compact heads, light green outside and creamy yellow within. It is medium early and strongly recommended as a summer variety, being very slow to shoot to seed. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.

Grand Rapids Forcing.—As a forcing variety for winter and early spring use, this stands at the head of the list. It is beautiful in appearance, a strong grower, very tender and crisp, and retains its freshness a long time after being cut. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.

Deacon.—A superior variety of recent introduction, with round, solid heads; leaves of a dark green color; exceedingly crisp and of superb flavor. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; lb., \$1.25.

Ice Drumhead.—Heads very large, firm and solid, of good flavor; one of the best for summer planting. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.

MUSK-MELONS

Melon Muscade—Melon Muscatel—Kantalupen

Plant in hills 6 feet apart each way, 6 seeds in each, and thin out to 2 or 3 plants when in the state of forwardness. It is a good plan to make a hole for each hill 2 feet wide, in which dig some rotten stable manure. Dust a little soot or wood ashes, recently burnt, on the growing plants, when up. Draw earth up around the stems, and stop their points when they begin to run. Lay them out evenly to cover the ground, which keep clear of weeds at all times. A light but rich soil suits them best.

Bay View.—The largest, best flavored, and one of the finest melons in cultivation; luscious and sweet and very hardy; picked green it will ripen up finely, and carry safely for a long distance. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; lb., 60c.

Banquet.—A new, medium-sized melon, very flat at both ends, and more beautifully netted than any other variety. In quality it is unequalled; the flesh uniformly deep, color dark rich salmon. It is undoubtedly one of the most beautiful and luscious melons, and will produce more edible melons to a given area than any other variety. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; lb., 75c.



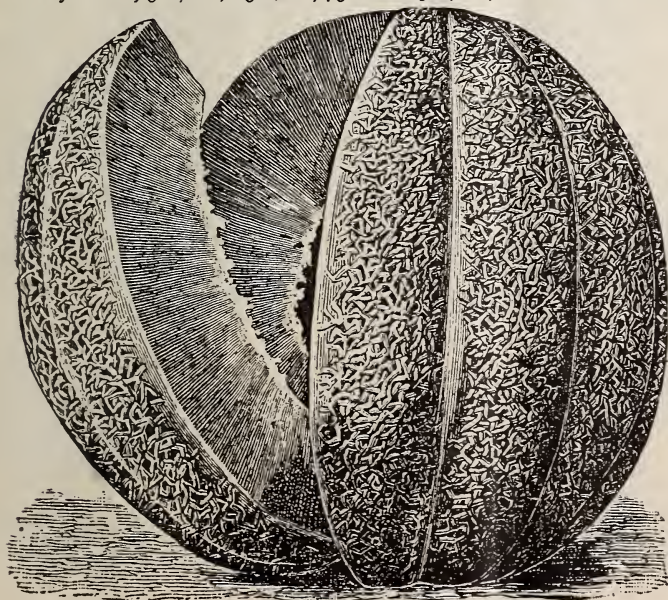
Banana Cantaloupe, or Musk-Melon.—This new variety is pronounced by many growers the most profitable they have ever grown. They grow from 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ feet long; are very productive; deep salmon-colored flesh; of fair quality; by many preferred to any other variety, and a great curiosity. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; lb., 75c.

Large Yellow Cantaloupe.—Flesh, reddish-orange, sweet and good flavor; an early and productive variety. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; lb., 60c.

Osage.—One of the best for shipping and the finest for table use; the skin is dark green, slightly netted on the lobes on the upper side, and on the best specimens a rich orange color where the melon lies on the ground, and on this side it is eatable within an eighth of an inch of the surface: flesh a rich salmon color. Medium-sized, and the whole crop is very even and extra heavy, owing to thickness of meat; no melons can equal it in this respect. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; lb., 60c.

Montreal Market.—Of large size, oval shape, shallow ribs, and sparsely covered with netting; flesh light green, sweet and of excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; lb., 60c.

Emerald Gem.—This is an excellent new Musk Melon of superior flavor and quality; the outside skin is an emerald green color and quite smooth; they ripen early and produce well, being about the size of Golden Gem; the flesh is light red or salmon, very thick, juicy and crystalline. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; lb., 75c.



Osage.

MUSK-MELONS—Continued.

Columbus—Distinct in shape, color and general markings; beautiful buff skin, covered with a thick whitish netting; flesh light green, solid and thick; its attractive appearance insures ready sale, while its good table qualities will sustain continued demand; is a heavy yielder and long keeper. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; lb., 75c.

Golden Netted Gem—One of the earliest and no doubt the best small melon grown. They are globular in shape, very uniform in size and weight, weighing from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds each; flesh light green and of a very fine flavor; exceedingly productive, and will keep well for nearly a week after picking. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; lb., 75c.

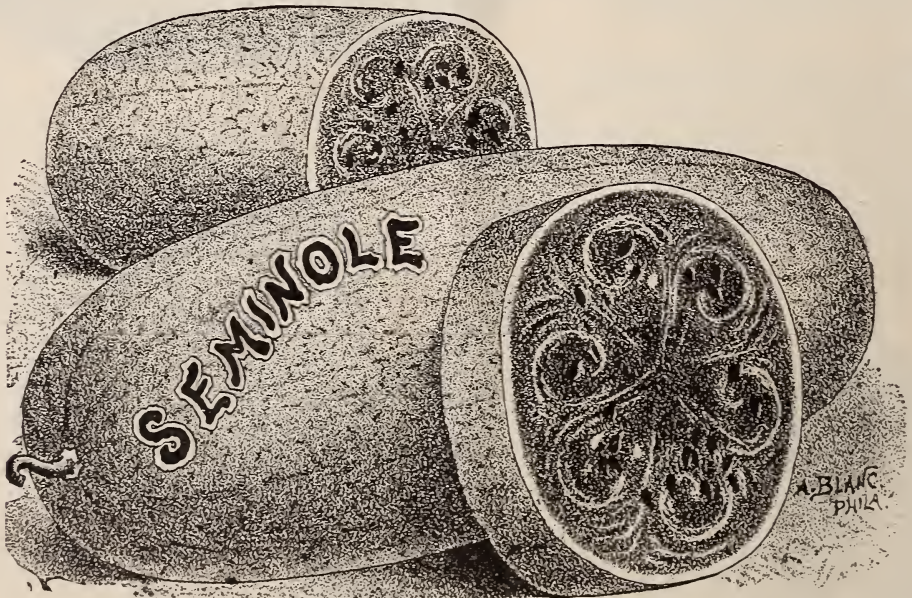


Montreal Market.

WATER MELONS.

Melon d'Eau—Sandia—Wasser-Melonen.

Cultivate same as musk melon, except that the hills should be eight feet apart each way. One ounce will plant thirty hills; four pounds will plant an acre.

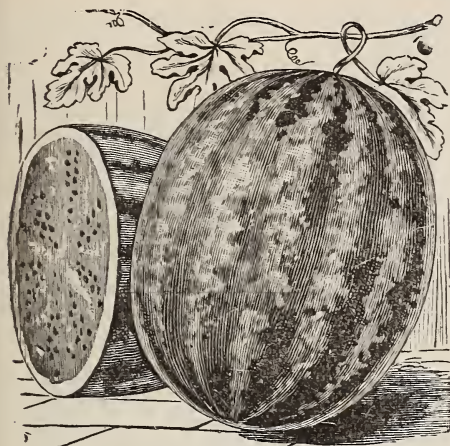
A. BLANC
PHILA.

Seminole Water Melon—The numerous excellent qualities which this new melon possesses will make it the most popular sort grown. It is *extra early, enormously productive, very large and of splendid flavor*. The seed will often produce gray and green melons on one vine, but the number of the former predominates. It is undoubtedly one of the finest melons yet introduced. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 60c.

White Lodi—The largest and finest water melon for market or home use. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; lb., 75c.

Cubau Queen—A large, symmetrical and solid variety, rind very thin and strong, ripens to the very center; skin striped with dark and light green. Vines strong, healthy and of vigorous growth; very heavy cropper; flesh bright red, tender and melting, luscious, crispy and very sugary. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; lb., 60c.

WATER-MELONS—Continued.

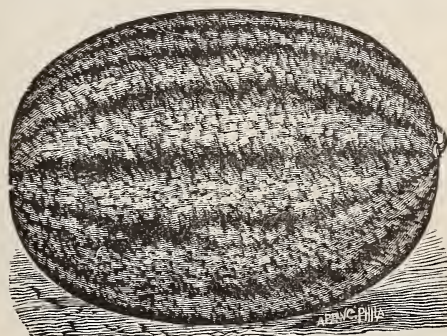


Extra Early Water Melon.

Extra Early—This new melon is, without doubt, the earliest of all. The illustration, made from a photograph, shows their shape, which is nearly round, dark green skin, slightly mottled with white. The flesh is deep scarlet, remarkably solid, and in delicious sugary flavor is unsurpassed. The average weight is about 15 pounds. The seed is very small, being about half the size of other melon seeds. They are also much more productive than the larger sorts, and for family use are quite unequalled. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; lb., \$1.00.

Black Spanish—Round, dark green, scarlet flesh, thin rind, rich sugary flavor. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; lb., 60c.

Hungarian Honey—This is, without question, the finest melon for family gardens. It is decidedly the sweetest, richest flavored of all water melons. They are nearly round in shape, dark in color, and weigh about ten pounds. The flesh is brilliant red in color and absolutely stringless, melting, and surprisingly sweet and luscious, of a very rich honey flavor, richer and sweeter to the taste than any other melon. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 20c., lb., \$1.00.



Kolb's Gem

Kolb's Gem—This new variety, introduced in 1884, originated in Alabama. It is a hybrid of the Scaly Bark and Rattlesnake, and is an excellent shipping variety. It has a very tough rind, and carries in good condition without breakage. They grow uniformly round, of about equal diameter each way. The stripes of light green are generally narrow and of a dull color. The flesh is bright red and of a good flavor. The melons grow to a fair market size, from 30 to 50 pounds each in weight. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; lb., 60c.



Scaly Bark

Pride of Georgia—Dark green, oval, and attains a large size; flesh deep red, crisp and sweet. A good shipper. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; lb., 60c.

Green and Gold—The brilliant golden-orange color is the distinctive characteristic of this most novel and valuable variety. The flesh is a beautiful golden-orange color, free from any tinge of white or other color, even immediately around the seeds. Independent of the delicious flavor of the Green and Gold Water Melon, its rich golden color will make it most desirable as an ornament for the table, especially if its golden slices are arranged in contrast with the crimson of the older sorts. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; lb., 75c.

Scaly Bark—This variety is meeting with great favor by all melon growers. The skin is smooth, dark green, mottled and striped with light green, and has a peculiar scaly appearance. Flesh is light and crimson, very sweet and of excellent quality. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; lb., 60c.

WATER-MELONS—Continued.

Georgia Rattlesnake, or Gypsy—Very large, long and smooth, distinctly striped, flesh bright scarlet and very sugary; a favorite shipping melon in the South. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; lb., 60c.

Dixie—This new Water Melon has excellent merits and we can recommend it to our customers as the best shipping melon grown, being even larger, earlier and far more productive than the Kolb's Gem, which has heretofore been considered the best melon for shipping. It is of a very fine appearance, being much darker than Kolb's Gem and more beautifully striped; it is longer and extremely hardy, while its eating quality is unexcelled, being sweet, juicy and tender. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; lb., 60c.

Mammoth Iron-Clad—This melon grows to a larger uniform size than any other variety. It originated with an extensive melon grower in Delaware, and resembles in its markings the popular Cuban Queen. It is an enormous yielder, flesh very red and much more solid than in any other melon. Rind is very tough and hard, thus rendering it valuable as a shipping variety. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; lb., 60c.

Sweet Heart—A magnificent new shipping melon, of uniformly large size and fine quality. Vine vigorous and productive, ripening its fruit early. Fruit large, oval, very heavy, uniformly mottled light and very light green. Rind thin but firm, flesh bright red, firm, solid but very tender, melting and sweet. Fruit remains in condition for use longer than any other sort. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; ¼-lb., 25c.; lb., 75c.

Phinney's Early—A very early variety; medium and uniform size, and of beautiful form. One of

the best croppers we know of. The skin is smooth, with uniform narrow, white mottled and dark green stripes. Flesh light red or pink, very sweet and delicious. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; lb., 60c.

Ice Cream, or Peerless—True white seed, of medium size; early; green skin; very thin rind; flesh solid, scarlet, crisp, and of a delicious flavor; an excellent variety. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; lb., 60c.

MUSTARD

Used as a small salad. Sow for salad thickly, early in spring in shallow drills.

White or Yellow—Pkt., 5c.; lb., 15c.

Black—Pkt., 5c.; lb., 15c.

MUSHROOMS

Chamignon—Seta—Chamignonbruit

Mushroom beds are made under cover. Any cellar or shed will do. Collect a quantity of fresh stable manure without the long straw, turn it three or four times to get rid of the rank heat. Dig out a foot deep of the space to contain the bed. Lay some long manure at bottom, and then the prepared dung, a little at a time, evenly and well beaten down, till it is a foot high; put a layer of light earth on this two inches thick; then another layer of dung, principally droppings, and earth on this as before; place the spawn on this in lumps 2 inches square or so, at 6 inches distance all over the bed, and cover with earth an inch thick. Beat it gently down all over. Cover the bed with straw, and, if outdoors, keep off rain by mats or thin boards. English Spawn, per lb. 25c.

OKRA, or GOMBO

Gombaud Safran Quimbombo

One ounce will plant 100 hills. Of easy cultivation in any good soil; plant about 2 inches deep, in drills 2½ feet apart. When well established thin to 10 and 12 inches apart and keep the soil well worked, and occasionally draw a little around the stalks to support them. The pods should be gathered while young and tender.

Dwarf—Best for general crop; long, tender pods. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; lb., 75c.

White Velvet—Handsome and productive; long, smooth, white pods. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; lb., 75c.

ONION SEED.

Special Prices for Large Quantities.

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; 6 pounds will plant 1 acre. A clean, deep, rich soil thoroughly worked is the best for this crop. Get the seed in as early as possible, for if the onions do not get a good start, before the hot, dry weather, the crop is sure to be a failure. Sow in shallow drills not less than a foot apart; when the plants are about 3 inches high thin to the distance of 3 or 4 inches, according to variety. In doing this, disturb those that remain as little as possible.

ONION SEED—Continued.



Prize-Taker Onion.

Prize-Taker—This Onion is very closely related to the Spanish King, but is really an improvement on that favorite sort, owing to its careful selection and growth in this country. Its cultivation here has resulted in such *increased size* and *greater solidity* as really to entitle it to be classed as a new variety. It is *perfectly globe shaped*, with bright straw-colored skin; the necks are *very small* and the onions *always ripen up hard*. An *excellent keeper*, exceedingly *fine flavor*, grows to an enormous size. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.; lb., \$1.60.

Giant White Tripoli—A large, white, flat onion, of mild flavor and beautiful form; pure white skin. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.; lb., \$2.00.

Extra Early Barletta Onion—This distinct new variety is beyond doubt the *earliest Onion in cultivation*. Fully two or three weeks earlier than the Early White Queen, which heretofore has been the earliest variety in cultivation. Pkt, 5c; oz, 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 50c; lb, \$1.60.



Queen.

White Globe—A large firm, globe-shaped variety with white skin, handsome and a good keeper. Pkt, 5c; oz, 25c; lb, \$2.00.

Queen—Remarkable for its extreme earliness and very mild flavor, small and white skinned, much liked for pickling. Pkt, 5c; oz, 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 50c; lb, \$1.60.



Extra Early Barletta.

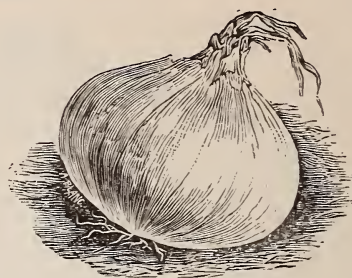
Red Wethersfield—Large size, deep red, thick, approaching to round shape, fine grained, pleasant flavored and productive. Pkt, 5c; oz, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 40c; lb, \$1.25.

Southport Red Globe—Maturing a few days after the Early Red, and very much the same in quality, but of rounder shape. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.; lb., \$2.00.

ONION SEED—Continued.

White Portugal or Silverskin—A mild, pleasant Onion, which grows to a fair size and handsome shape; good for summer use; also excellent for pickling: Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.; lb., \$2.00.

Giant Rocca—An Immense-sized onion. Globular in form; skin light brown, flesh mild and tender. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c.; lb., \$1.50.



White Portugal,

Mammoth Silver King—This mammoth variety is one of the largest in cultivation, averaging from 15 to 22 inches in circumference, and often weighing $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 pounds each. It matures early and is uniformly of large size and fine shape, being flattened but very thick. The skin is of a beautiful silvery white, flesh snowy and tender, of a very mild, sweet flavor. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.; lb., \$2.00.

Early Red Flat—About ten days earlier than the large red; productive, of mild flavor, and a good keeper. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; lb., \$1.25.

Yellow Danvers—A splendid onion for the market or home use sells readily in the market. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.25.

Yellow Globe Danvers—An excellent variety, mild flavored and very productive; ripens early and a good keeper. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; 1 lb., \$1.25.



Yellow Globe Danvers

PARSNIPS.

Panais—Chirivia—Pastinake

Sow as soon as the ground opens in spring, in drills 1 inch deep and 15 inches apart. When plants are 2 or 3 inches high, thin to 7 inches in row. Hoe often; they like a deep, rich soil.

Long, Smooth or Hollow-Crowned—Roots very long, white, smooth, free from side roots, tender, sugary, and most excellent flavored; the best variety for a general crop. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 60c.

PARSLEY.

Persil—Perejil—Petersilie

Soak the seed a few hours in luke-warm water, and sow early in spring, in drills an inch deep and one foot asunder. Thin out the plants to 4 inches apart.

Double Curled—Leaves beautifully crimped and curled; used principally as a garnish for the table. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 75c.



Double Curled Parsley

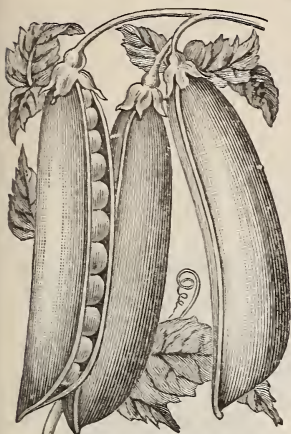
PEAS.

Pois—Chicharos—Erbsen

A light dry soil, not over rich, suits the Pea. If they grow too vigorously and show no signs of bloom, run a spade along about 8 inches from the row straight down, and thereby root prune them. Do this each side the row, and they will bloom in a few days. Plant as early as the ground can be worked, and again every two weeks for succession throughout the season. Plant single or double rows from 4 to 6 feet apart, according to the different heights, about an inch apart in the row, and 3 inches deep; hoe often. In dry weather Peas should be soaked in soft water 5 or 6 hours before planting, and if the ground is very dry, they should be watered in rows.

Blue Peter—One of the best features of this splendid variety is its regular habit of growth. It is a round, blue Pea; pods of medium size and well filled with Peas of the finest flavor. Pkt., 5c.; lb., 15c.

American Wonder—This variety stands unrivalled in point of productiveness, flavor and quality, and is, without exception, the earliest wrinkled Pea in cultivation. It is of dwarf and robust habit, growing from 10 to 15 inches high, and produces a profusion of good-sized and well-filled pods of the finest flavor. Pkt., 5c.; lb., 15c.



Premium Gem.



Extra Early

Extra Early Philadelphia—Very early, productive, and one of the most popular garden varieties. Pkt., 5c.; lb., 15c.

Premium Gem—Seed green and wrinkled; height 1 foot; second early; very prolific and excellent flavor; especially recommended for family garden. Pkt., 5c.; lb., 15c.

Everbearing—For continuance of bearing this variety is unexcelled, a characteristic which gives it especial value for summer and autumn use; height, 18 inches; quality unsurpassed. Pkt., 5c.; lb., 15c.

Telephone—This variety is one of the best of the sweet wrinkled, tall-growing sorts. It is an extraordinary cropper, bearing large, handsome pods, full of large peas, of excellent quality. Pkt., 5c.; lb., 15c.

Yorkshire Hero—A very popular variety; prolific and of fine flavor. Pkt., 5c.; lb., 15c.

Champion of England—A most popular late, tall-growing variety of delicious flavor, and a heavy bearer. Pkt., 5c.; lb., 15c.

Stratagem—Seed green, square, wrinkled; height, 2 feet; vigorous branching habit; remarkably luxuriant foliage; leaves unusually large sized; under favorable conditions an enormous cropper; pods long, well filled with from 7 to 9 peas of the largest size, extra fine quality. Not only one of the most elegant and showy peas in cultivation, but the most desirable acquisition of its class for the last number of years. Pkt., 5c.; lb., 15c.

Tall Gray Sugar—(Edible Pods)—Can be used in a green state like snap beans. Pkt., 10c.; lb., 25c.

PEPPER.

Piment—Pfeffer—Pimiento.

One ounce will produce 1,500 plants. A strong, uniform heat is required to germinate these seeds and a thoroughly pulverized, well enriched, warm soil is necessary to perfect the fruit. When the plants are about three inches high, transplant into rows three feet apart, and allow two feet between the plants.

Sweet Spanish—Productive, mild flavor, fine for pickling. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 30c.; lb., \$2.50.

Large Bell, or Bull Nose—Early, sweet and pleasant to the taste; less pungent than most other sorts. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 25c.; lb., \$2.50.

Squash, or Tomato-shaped—Very productive and largely used for pickling. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 25c.; lb., \$2.50.

Long Red Cayenne—Pods long, cone-shaped. Used for pickles and for making pepper sauce. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 25c.; lb., \$2.50.

Chili—Similar in growth to the above, but smaller. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 25c.; lb., \$2.50.

Spanish Monstrous—This fine, new variety grows to a very large size—5 to 8 inches long by 2 to 3 inches thick. Very sweet and fine flavored. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 25c.; lb., \$2.50.

Ruby King—This fine pepper grows to double the size of Bull Nose. The fruits are five to six inches long by about three and one-half inches through, of a bright red. They are remarkably mild and pleasant in flavor, having no fiery taste. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 30c.; ¼ lb., 65c.; lb., \$3.00.

PUMPKIN.

Citrouille—Calabaza—Kuerbis.

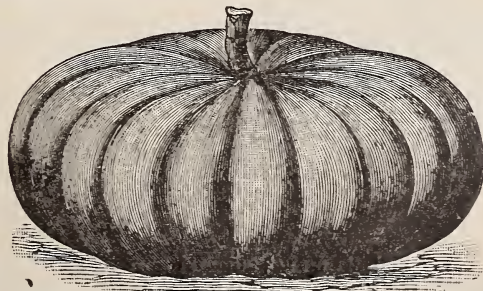
May be planted in middle of spring, among the Indian Corn or in the field or garden, in hills eight or ten feet apart each way, with four seeds in a hill; in other respects are cultivated in same manner as melons and cucumbers, but avoid planting them anywhere near either of those.

Connecticut Field—The best for field culture; can be grown with corn; largely used for stock. Pkt., 5c.; lb., 35c.

Cushaw—Long yellow crookneck, splendid for table or feeding stock; flesh yellow, solid, fine grained and sweet. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; lb., 75c.

Cheese—Flat shaped and salmon colored; flesh thick, yellow, fine grained, sweet and well flavored; one of the best for culinary purposes. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; lb., 75c.

Mammoth Tours—A French variety, which grows to an immense size, often weighing over 100 pounds. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 15c.; lb., \$1.00.



Cheese Pumpkin.

Golden Oblong—A very fine, productive variety, growing oblong to a length of sixteen to eighteen inches, and seven to eight inches in diameter. The outside skin is dark green, changing to a deep golden color as it ripens. Flesh rich yellow, very sweet, dry and excellent for pies. Its keeping qualities are almost if not quite equal to our best winter squashes. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; ¼ lb., 30c.; lb., 75c.

RADISH.

Radis—Rabanos and Rabanitos—Rettig.

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill. Sow in spring, in drills an inch deep and a foot apart, as early as the ground can be worked, and every two weeks thereafter while the season permits, and thin to three inches apart. A warm, sandy loam, made rich and light by some good, strong manure, suits best.

French Breakfast—A quick-growing variety, and one of the best for early forcing. It is of oval form; color scarlet, tipped with white. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; lb., 60c.



New White Strasburgh.

White Strasburgh

—A very desirable summer variety, comparatively new; both skin and flesh pure white, firm and brittle; grows to a large size and withstands severe heat. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; lb., 60c.

Chartier—A new variety of the long scarlet short top. Exceedingly handsome and attractive, of a deep crimson color at the top, and blending off to almost white at the bottom. It is very tender, and remains so for a long time after attaining its growth. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; lb., 60c.



Chartier Radish



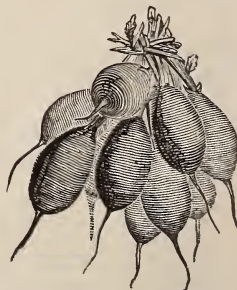
Scarlet Turnip.

Black Spanish—Round and firm; a good keeper. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; lb., 60c.

Early Scarlet Turnip—A small, round, early radish; very delicate in flavor. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; lb., 60c.

Scarlet Olive-shaped—Very early, handsome rose color, oblong in shape, crisp and tender. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; lb., 60c.

Long Scarlet—The standard long scarlet variety. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; lb., 60c.



Scarlet Olive-shaped.

California Mammoth White—Growing to immense size; flesh solid, white, and of good flavor. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; lb., 75c.

Rosy Gem—Similar to the Early Scarlet Turnip, except the roots are tipped white. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; lb., 60c.

RHUBARB

Rhubarbe—Ruibarbo—Rabarber

Sow in drills an inch deep; thin out to six inches apart. In fall, trench a piece of ground and manure it well, and then transplant the young plants into it three feet apart each way. Cover with leaves or litter the first winter, and a dressing of manure should be given every fall.

Victoria—Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; lb., \$1.50.

Linnaeus—Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; lb., \$1.50.

SALSIFY or VEGETABLE OYSTER

Salsifis—Ostion

Sow in early spring in drills 12 inches apart, 1 inch deep, and thin out to 6 inches in a row. Keep them clean from weeds. Cultivate same as carrots and parsnips.

Sandwich Island Mammoth—Grows uniformly to an extra large size, averaging fully double the size and weight of roots of the old variety. The roots, notwithstanding their enormous size, are of superior quality, and very delicate in flavor. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.50.



Oyster Plant

SPINACH

Epinard Spinat Espinaca

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; 10 pounds will sow an acre. An exceedingly rich, well-worked soil is necessary. Sow thinly in drills 1 foot apart and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. When the young plants are established, thin out to the distance of 3 or 4 inches in the row, and in a future thinning every alternate plant may be removed, as spinach does not do well when crowded.

Norfolk Savoy-leaved—One of the best market varieties; productive, hardy, tender and well-flavored. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; lb., 40c.

Prickly, or Winter—Hardy, for fall sowing. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; lb., 35c.

Round Thick-leaved—Produces large, thick, dark green crumpled leaves. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; lb., 40c.

SQUASH

Giraumon—Calabaza—Kuerbis

Plant in hills in the same manner and at the same time as cucumbers and melons. the bush 3 or 4 feet apart, and the running kinds from 6 to 9.

Perfect Gem—Excellent both as a summer and winter Squash; of a creamy white color; thin-skinned, with fine-grained, sweet, deliciously flavored flesh; a free grower. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; lb., 60c.

Vegetable Marrow—A favorite English sort; skin greenish yellow; flesh white, soft, rich flavor. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; lb., \$1.00.

California Field—Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; lb., 35c.



Hubbard Squash

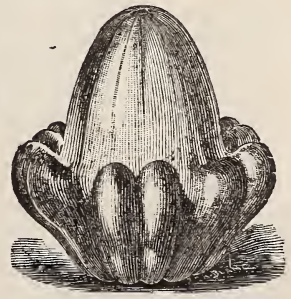
Hubbard—A general favorite, and one of the best table varieties; of large size, flesh fine grained, dry, and of excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; lb., 60c.

Boston Marrow—Flesh rich, salmon yellow, fine grained, sweet and dry; fall and winter variety. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; lb., 60c.

Essex Hybrid—An excellent variety, having the color and shape of the Turban with the dryness and hard shell of the Hubbard. The flesh is a very rich orange color, thick and solid, heavier than other sorts of the same size. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; lb., 60c.

White Pineapple

—The skin and flesh are of a pure creamy white color, flesh very fine grained and of excellent quality and flavor. They can be used at any time during growth, and after maturing make an excellent autumn and winter sort. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; lb., \$1.00.



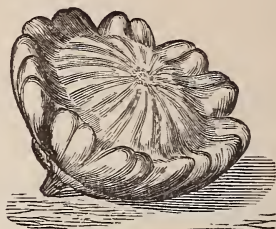
White Pineapple Squash

SQUASH—Continued.

White Bush Scalloped—An excellent early market variety; good shipper. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; lb., 60c.

Summer Crookneck—Early; very productive; rough warty surface; orange yellow; good quality. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; lb., 60c.

The Sibley, or "Pike's Peak" Squash—The seed of this variety is of a very peculiar shape and color, and the Squash is entirely original and distinct, having the stem at the swelled end. The shell is hard and flinty, very thin and smooth. The flesh is solid, thick, a brilliant orange in color, and of the best quality. It ripens simultaneously with the Hubbard, though the quality is considerably improved if the squashes are housed a few weeks before using. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; lb., \$1.00.



White Bush Scalloped

TOMATOES.

Tomato—Liebesapfel—Tomates.

An ounce will produce 1,500 plants; 4 ounces will produce enough for one acre. They do best on a light, warm, not over rich soil; and success depends to a very great extent on securing a rapid, vigorous, unchecked growth the early part of the season. Transplant as soon as the plants are fit to handle into shallow boxes, setting them 4 or 5 inches apart. When strong and stocky, set out in hills 4 feet apart.



Livingston's Beauty—Ripens as early as the Acme; of smooth form, free from rot, keeps and carries well. In color, a rich glossy crimson, with a slight tinge of purple, lighter than the Acme. It is valuable for market, from its solidity, toughness of skin, and from the fact that it will ripen up well when picked green. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.; lb., \$2.00.

Golden Queen—The superior flavor of the yellow varieties is bringing them into favor as table fruit, and those who think of a yellow Tomato as the rough fruits of the old yellow sorts will be surprised at the smooth, beautiful fruit, it being as smooth as the best of the red varieties, and of a fine and distinct flavor. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 25c.; lb., \$2.50.

Volunteer—This variety has been procured by crossing Trophy and Canada Victor, and the result of that crossing with Perfection combining their good qualities without retaining any of their objectional features. Quality very superior for table use and canning. Enormously productive, ripening well to the stem; and more free from rot or cracking than any. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 25c.; lb., \$2.50.

Yellow Plum—Color, bright yellow; excellent for preserving. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 30c.; lb., \$3.00.

Perfection—Very large and early; blood-red; perfectly smooth; thick meat; few seeds; a good shipper. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 25c.; lb., \$2.00.



Perfection.

Acme—One of the earliest and handsomest varieties; very productive; fruit of medium size; form perfect, round, very smooth; color, dark purplish-red. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.; lb., \$2.00.

Red Cherry—A small, round red Tomato, of the shape and size of a cherry; fine for pickling. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 30c.; lb., \$3.00.

Favorite—This is said to be the *largest perfect shaped* Tomato in cultivation; ripens evenly and as early as any good variety, holding its size to the end of the season; very prolific, good flavor, few seeds, flesh solid; bears shipping long distances. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.; lb., \$2.00.

Mikado—One of the earliest and of the largest size. The Mikado differs from all Tomatoes in its immense size. They are produced in clusters and are perfectly solid, generally smooth, but occasionally irregular. The color is purplish-red; like that of the Acme, while it has all the solidity that characterizes the Trophy. Its earliness is a remarkable feature in so large a Tomato, and adds to its value. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.; lb., \$2.00.

Trophy—When properly grown, this is one of the best sorts, being large, thick-meated, solid and excellent flavor; is very productive and an old favorite. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.; lb., \$2.00.

Early Paragon—Very solid, dark red color, heavy foliage, a favorite market variety; excellent for canning. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 25c.; lb., \$2.00.

Ponderosa—This monster Tomato is a very hard some variety, being uniformly large, smooth, of a delicious sub-acid flavor. To show the enormous size of this great Tomato, twelve specimens weighed sixteen and one-half pounds, an average weight of one pound six ounces each. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25.

TOMATOES—Continued.

Conqueror—One of the earliest varieties; fruits of good size, very uniform in shape. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 25c.; lb., \$2.00.

Upright, or Tree Tomato—A French variety, standing up like a tree, without support of any kind; it bears abundantly, fruit large, but ridged, bright red color, and fine flavor; of great value in forcing, as its extremely compact habit renders it well adapted for frame culture. Very ornamental as well as useful. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 40c.

Stone—Very large, and of a bright scarlet color, exceedingly solid and firm-fleshed; not liable to rot; one of the best shippers. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 25c.; ¼ lb., 75c.; lb., \$2.50.

Dwarf Champion—This variety is entirely distinct in habit of growth and foliage from any sort ever produced. The vines are dwarf and compact in habit, grow stiff and upright, with thick and short jointed stems. As a cropper it is probably unsurpassed, and will, owing to the small amount of space required between the plants, yield more to the acre than any other variety. In form and color the fruit closely resembles the Acme; is smooth, symmetrical and attractive in appearance; the skin is tough, and the flesh solid, ripens well close round to the stem, and is not so much subject to crack as some other sorts. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 25c.; ¼ lb., 65c.; lb., \$2.50.

TURNIPS.

Navet—Ruben—Nabo

One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill; 2 pounds will sow one acre. This crop does best in highly enriched, light, sandy soil. Sow in drills from 12 to 15 inches, and thin early to 8 or 9 inches apart. Have soil rich and deeply cultivated.



Early White Flat Dutch

Early Flat Dutch—Size medium; white, of quick growth; for spring or fall. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 16c.; lb., 60c.

Extra Early Milan—The earliest in cultivation, two weeks earlier than Purple Top Strap-leaf. The bulb is flat, of medium size, quite smooth, with a purple top. Flesh white, of finest quality; good keeper. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; lb., 75c.

White Egg—A quick growing, egg-shaped, pure white variety. Flesh is sweet, firm and mild. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; lb., 60c.

Purple Top Strap-leaved—An early, handsome sort of very fine quality; exceedingly popular. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; lb., 60c.

Long White Cowhorn—Carrot shaped; white, fine grained, sweet, desirable for fall and winter use. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; lb., 60c.

Early Snowball—Small, solid, sweet and crisp and also of remarkably quick growth. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; lb., 75c.

Golden Ball—A rapid grower of excellent flavor, bright yellow; a good keeper. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; lb., 60c.

Improved American Ruta Baga—This variety is largely grown, both for table and for stock, flesh solid; of fine quality; keeps well until summer. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; lb., 60c.



Purple Top Strap Leaf

Purple Top White Globe—One of the best early varieties grown and very popular. Of large size and very rapid growth; globe-shaped bulbs, with red or purple top; fine quality. It keeps well, and is excellent for early or winter market. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; ¼ lb., 25c.; lb., 75c.

TOBACCO SEED.

Havana grown, from imported seed.....	Pkt., 10c.; oz., 35c
Connecticut Seed Leaf.....	" 10c.; " 25c
Pennsylvania " "	" 10c.; " 35c
Sumatra.....	" 25c.; " \$1.00

VEGETABLE ROOTS AND PLANTS.

Asparagus, Connover's Colossal—A standard variety; color deep green; quality first-class: spreads less than any other variety. Grows from fifteen to thirty sprouts from a single plant. Two-year-old roots, 100, \$2 00; 1,000, \$8 00.

Asparagus, Palmetto—Mammoth size, evenness and regularity in growth and appearance. Any average bunch of fifteen sprouts will measure thirteen to fourteen inches in circumference. Two-year-old roots, 100, \$2 00; 1,000, \$8 00.

Artichokes—Large Green Globe. Strong two-year-old roots, per doz., \$2 00.

Artichokes—Jerusalem—At market price.

Cabbage Plants—Leading early and late varieties. Per 100, 50c.

Cauliflower Plants—Leading early and late varieties. Per 100, 75c.

Celery Plants—Per 100, 75c.

Hop Roots—Per doz., 50c.

Horse Radish Roots—Per doz., \$1 00.

Pepper Plants—Ready April 1st. Per doz., 35c.

Rhubarb Roots, Victoria—Per doz., \$1 00; per 100, \$5 00.

Tomato Plants—Ready April 1st. Per doz., 40c. per 100, \$2 00.

HERBS AND MEDICINAL PLANTS.

No garden is complete without a few aromatic herbs for flavoring soups, etc., and care should be taken to harvest them properly. They should be cut just before they come into full blossom, and should be cured by being tied in bunches and hung up or spread thinly on a floor where they will dry quickly. This class of plants does best in mellow and not too rich soil. The best general directions for sowing are to cover the seeds about twice their own thickness; when up, thin the plants out so that they may have sufficient light and air, and not be so crowded as to get drawn and unhealthy.

Varieties with a star (*) are perennials.

	Per Pkt.	Oz.		Per Pkt.	Oz.
Anise	\$0 05	\$0 15	*Lavender	\$0 05	\$0 25
Borage	05	15	*Rosemary	10	50
*Caraway	05	10	Sage	05	20
Catnip or Catmint	10	40	Summer Savory	05	20
Coriander	05	10	Sweet Basil	05	20
Dill	05	10	Sweet Marjoram	05	25
*Fennel	05	15	*Thyme	10	40
*Horehound	10	40			

Tarragon, or Estragon—Tarragon seldom, if ever, gives fertile seeds, but is ordinarily reproduced by division of the roots. Originally from southern Europe, it is thoroughly appreciated by all who know it for the use of its aromatic leaves in seasoning or salads; also for Tarragon vinegar. The foliage, if cut in autumn, can be kept in a dry state the same as other herbs. Easily grown, but succeeds best in a rather warm, dry situation. Strong roots, 25c. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

LAWNS.

A nice Lawn is something everyone wants, but only those can possess who have a plot of ground, a supply of water, and are willing to take the trouble and assume the expense necessary to produce it. The ground intended to be used for a lawn, whether large or small in area, if not naturally rich, should be covered to a depth of two inches with well-rotted manure. If this is not available, one or other of the bone or guano fertilizers should be used, in the proportion of about 800 pounds to the acre. The ground should be turned over to the depth of ten to twelve inches, well pulverized and raked thoroughly, so that the surface may present a perfectly smooth appearance before seeding. Sow the seed evenly and plentifully, for sparse seeding never produced a good lawn in California, and never will. Rake it in, covering the seed as well as possible, and then top-dress the surface about one inch in depth with well-rotted manure. If nature does not furnish the desired moisture, it must be supplied artificially, and this should be done in imitation of a gentle rain, and as often as necessary, sprinkling the entire surface until it is wet. The top-dressing is almost an absolute necessity, as it greatly protects the seed while in course of germination, and, when germination has taken place, furnishes the stimulus so essential to rapid growth. When the grass has attained a height of two inches it should be cut, if possible, with a lawn mower. Cutting should be kept up at intervals as required. Frequent cutting aids largely in compactness of growth, and should not be omitted.

The best grass for lawn purposes, if water in abundance is obtainable, is what is known as "*Kentucky Blue*," and the highest grade of fresh seed should be procured, even at greater cost. *Sixty pounds* of the "*Fancy Clean*" should be sown to an acre, and *eighty pounds* if the quality is not so high.

Fancy Clean Kentucky Blue Grass Seed—25c. per lb.; per 100 lbs., \$17.50.

When only a limited supply of water is available, *Perennial Rye Grass* should be sown. A lawn produced from this seed is, on account of its true green color, preferred by some. Sow of this seed at the rate of *eighty pounds* to the acre.

Perennial Rye Grass Seed—Extra quality, 20c. per lb.; per 100 lbs., \$9.00.

Selected New Crop Grass and Clover Seeds.

If to be sent by mail, add ten cents per pound.

In quantity at lowest market rates. Write for quotations on large quantities.

Orchard Grass—A valuable grass, on account of the quantity of nutritious feed which it yields, and the rapidity with which it grows after being cut or grazed; if allowed to stand for hay it has rather a coarse appearance, but if grazed it always has a green hue. Lb., 20c.

Timothy—As a crop for hay, Timothy is probably unsurpassed by any other grass now cultivated. It is greatly relished by all kinds of stock, especially by horses. Being an early grass, it is well adapted to spring and summer grazing; and if the fall season is favorable, it will grow sufficiently to furnish good fall grazing, too. Lb., 10c; 100 lbs., \$7.00.

Hungarian Grass—A valuable forage grass, both because of its foliage and its nutritious seeds; early, resists drought, and does well on light soils. Lb., 15c.

Kentucky Blue Grass—This is one of the most common and useful of grasses, especially valuable for lawns and permanent pastures; fancy clean. Lb., 25c.

White Clover—Grows naturally in pastures, in almost any soil and situation, but thrives best in damp locations. It is indispensable for parks and lawns, making a very firm sod. Lb., 35c.

Italian Rye Grass—A valuable variety, thriving in any soil, and yielding early and abundant crops. Lb., 20c.

Red Clover—This species is regarded as by far the most important of the whole genus for the practical purposes of agriculture, being valuable not only as a forage plant, but also for its fertilizing properties on the soil. As a forage plant it makes an excellent quality of hay. Lb., 20c.

Pearl Millet—The *Rural New Yorker* publishes its experience with Pearl Millet on its trial grounds. From a single seed fifty-two stalks were produced, weighing 42½ pounds. The highest stalk was 10 feet 1 inch, and the circumference of the plant was 13 feet 9 inches three feet from the ground. When this plant first comes up the stems are prostrate, but assume an upright position when 2 feet long. Stock eat it with great avidity. It can be cut three or four times, spreading and growing rapidly after cutting. It is fully equal to sweet corn for fodder, and will yield five times the quantity on the same ground. It should be sown in drills, dropping about two or three seeds 2 feet apart, as plenty of room is required for its growth. 1 lb., 20c.; 10 lbs., \$1.50.

Evergreen Millet, or Johnson Grass (*Sorghum Halapense*)—Several names have been applied to this grass, but it is now pretty well known on this coast as Evergreen Millet. It is a true Sorghum, and a perennial, its roots continuing to live and increase from year to year, till the plant has taken complete possession of the soil.

Culture—Prepare the ground, thoroughly pulverizing it, and sow broadcast, in spring, while soil is moist, at the rate of twenty pounds to the acre. If drilling is preferred, which it is by some, ten to twelve pounds will be sufficient to an acre. The seed should be covered lightly. Lb., 20c.; 100 lbs., \$12.50.

Perennial, or English Rye Grass—A nutritious permanent grass for meadows and pastures, also useful for mixing with other grasses for lawns. Lb., 20c.; 100 lbs., \$9.00.

Red Top Grass—A valuable permanent grass as a mixture in either meadows, pastures or lawns, growing in almost any soil, moist or dry, and standing well our hot climate. Lb., 15c.

Bermuda Grass—For dry seasons this grass is without a rival. It is of more than average value in nutritious and flesh-forming properties; and, as a summer pasture, it ought to be grown more extensively. It will continue growing during the hottest months of summer, and that even during continued drought, when no other grass or fodder plant possesses even the appearance of vitality. Lb., \$1.25.

Mesquit, or Muskitt—This is a favorite grass along the coast north of San Francisco and up into Washington. It will grow in the interior valleys, but is more liable to "bunch," hence is less desirable. It attains a height of about one foot, making a close compact ground growth. It is cut and cured, but neither in this condition or used green can it be considered a first-class forage plant. Seemingly it fills a place, in the estimation of its friends, that cannot be filled by any other grass. In most instances the mere harrowing of the soil is all the preparation needed before sowing the seed, which is very fine and quite light. Sow 8 to 10 pounds to the acre. Lb., 15c.; 100 lbs., \$7.00.

Oat Grass, Tall Meadow. (*Avena elatior*.) Recommended for mixtures for permanent pastures in dry, gravelly soils; produces an abundant supply of foliage, and is valuable on account of its early and luxuriant growth. Forty pounds will sow an acre. Lb., 25c.

Hungarian, or Awnless Brome Grass—(*Bromus inermis*)—The United States Department of Agriculture, in a special bulletin devoted to this grass, gives this general information: "While this grass will grow on lands too poor for the more valuable agricultural grasses, and under conditions of climate which would entirely preclude the culture of these last, its productiveness depends, as in other cases, upon the amount and availability of the food supply. In other words, the better the conditions the better the growth. The reported yield is one to three tons to the acre. It is resistant to intense cold, to sudden and extreme changes of temperature, and withstands protracted drought better than any other cultivated variety. In ordinary and poor soils the stems are only twelve to eighteen inches high; under more favorable conditions they attain the height of three to four feet. The underground stems (rootstocks) grow more rapidly in light, sandy loam, but they penetrate with apparent ease the stiffest clay, and in all cases form a dense, tough sod. The amount required per acre is variously given at from thirty to forty pounds. It may be sown in the autumn with winter wheat, or in the early spring—February or March. The preparation of the land is the same as for other grasses or grain. In the North it blooms in June, and, of course, somewhat earlier in the Southern States. It is usually sown unmixed, because of its liability to choke out other plants. Lb., 25c.; 10 lbs., \$2.00.; 100 lbs., \$18.00.

Australian Salt Bush—See 3rd page of Cover

Directions for Sprouting Fruit and Nut Seeds

It is of the utmost importance that Nut and Fruit Tree Seeds be fresh. They should be carefully preserved that the kernel will not dry or show a wrinkled appearance when the hull is cracked. However cheap the seeds, which will hereafter be named, may be purchased, they will be found **very dear for seed** if not really fresh. Hence our advice to our customers is, to satisfy themselves in the **first place that the seed is fresh**, and pay a liberal, but not an extravagant price for it.

Apple, Pear and Quince—The seeds should be soaked in **tepid water for three days**, the water changed each day, or soak in cold water for eight or nine days, then sow lightly in drills two feet apart. The soil should be light, deeply and thoroughly tilled, and care taken not to allow it to become dry. The Quince is usually propagated from cuttings, and this we consider the preferable method on account of time gained, and because of the expense of the seeds.

Cherry, Plum, Peach, Almond, Walnut, etc.

—These should be placed in layers in boxes placed on the ground in a sunny exposure. Sprinkle over each layer a coating of sand. Layers must be four to six deep. Keep constantly moist. As the young plants appear above ground they should be carefully removed and planted in nursery rows two or three feet apart. A cloudy day is most suitable for this work.

Persons desiring fruit pits should notify their seedman early in the season, that they may be enabled to secure and preserve them in a proper manner.

Apple.....	Sold out
Apricot Pits.....Lb., 10c.; 100 lbs., \$2 50	
Cherry Mazzard.....	Sold out
Pear.....Oz., 20c.; lb. 1 50	
Plum Myrobolan.....lb. 75	
Seedling Peach Pits.....Lb., 10c.; 100 lbs. 2 00	
Almond, Hardshell.....Lb. 15	
Walnuts, Softshell.....Lb. 25	
Currants, Red Mixed.....Oz. 40	
Gooseberry, Mixed....." 1 00	
Raspberry, Red....." 40	

MISCELLANEOUS AGRICULTURAL SEEDS

KAFFIR CORN.

This new variety of Sorghum forms low, stocky and perfectly erect plants, which produce 2 to 4 heads of grains on a single stalk, and mature about the middle of October. The seed heads grow from 10 to 12 inches long, and good land will produce a crop of 50 to 60 bushels per acre. It resists drought like most Sorghums, and will yield a paying crop of grain and stalks even in dry seasons in which corn has utterly failed on the same lands. The stalks grow from 5 to 6 feet high, and are excellent fodder, much relished by horses, mules and cattle. The seed heads are also greedily eaten by all farm animals. When the stalks are cut down to the ground, two or more new shoots will spring up and continue growing until checked by the frost. It is safe to plant in any latitude where Minnesota Amber Cane grows. and is cultivated like Indian Corn. Pkt., 5c.; lb., 15c.; 100 lbs., \$7.50.



Kaffir Corn

PEANUTS.

The Peanut thrives and produces best on a light, sandy, tolerably fertile soil with good clay sub-soil. It possesses a long tap root, which extends deep into the earth, drawing thence the nutriment which is beyond the reach of many of our cultivated crops. The soil should be deep and mellow, and well broken up, so as to be ready for planting soon after frosts are over—April is a suitable time. They may be planted in the pod, or shelled, two in a hill; it is best to drop about four in a hill on the level ground, the rows being laid off $3\frac{1}{4}$ feet wide, and the hills 2 feet assunder; cover them 2 or 3 inches. When they come up, thin them to 2 in a hill, and if there be any vacancy transplant. Lb., 15c.; 100 lbs., price on application.

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER.

Single heads measure 12 to 22 inches in diameter, and contain an immense quantity of seed, which is highly valued by all farmers and poultry dealers who have tried it, as an excellent and cheap food for fowls. The stalks, when dry make a good hot fire, while the seed heads, with the seed in, make a better fire than hard coal. Pkt., 5c.; lb., 15c.; 100 lbs., \$8.00.

VETCHES.

Vetches are grown for a forage crop. They can be cheaply raised, fed green, cured or ensilaged. In Scotland and England they are grown largely for this purpose, and where land is not adapted to hay, or is expensive, or pasturage is poor or costly, it will pay to grow Vetches as a forage crop. Spring Vetches, per lb., 10c.; Sand or Hairy Vetch, per lb., 10c.

SUGAR CANE, EARLY AMBER.

This is by far the best variety for sugar, as it matures quickly, and has been cultivated as far north as St. Paul, Minnesota. The seed is valuable also as food for horses and cattle, and is greedily eaten by poultry, increasing the egg production. For ensilage or fodder it possesses important advantages. Lb., 10c.; 100 lbs., \$6.00.

HICKORY KING CORN.

This Field Corn is entirely distinct from all other varieties, having the largest grain with the smallest cob ever introduced in a White Corn. It yields greater, and is unquestionably the most productive and largest grained White Field Corn in cultivation. Stalks bear two good ears each, and occasionally three; it never has barren stalks, no matter how thin the soil, and both ends of the ear are filled full out. A single grain will completely cover the cob of an ear broken in half. It both shells and shucks easily, and will make more shelled corn to a given bulk of ears than any other variety. Pkt., 5c; lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.00.

SPURRY.

Spergula arvensis.

Spurry is an annual plant, extensively cultivated in Europe as a winter pasture for cattle and sheep; Milch cows and sheep fed on it are said to yield superior milk, butter and mutton. It grows well on poor, dry, sandy soil. It is recommended to all who are seeking a plant that will be a fertilizer for light, sandy soil, and at the same time will be of value for forage. The soil for Spurry requires the same preparation as for clover. It should be sown at the rate of fifteen pounds to the acre. Lb., 15c.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKEs.

A well known vegetable, is produced from tubers resembling potatoes. It makes an excellent food for stock. Flourishes best in light, rich soil, when an open exposure, but it will resist any degree of cold incident to the United States. They are planted like potatoes, and as early as the ground will permit, until May. They can remain in the ground all winter, as frost does not hurt them. They yield heavy, from 500 to 1,000 bushels per acre. Price on application.

COW PEAS.

This is not exactly a Pea, but more properly belongs to the bean family. It is becoming known to the North, also, as a highly valuable fodder and fertilizing crop. It requires a full season to mature in, and can probably be grown as a second crop after wheat in the North. If desired, the pods may be harvested for the grain, and the plants plowed under to fertilize the soil. The seed or grain is ground and used for cattle fodder; the stalk and leaves also make excellent fodder, fed green. Poor, sandy land may be greatly improved by plowing under a crop of Cow Peas, and thus made into a fertile loam. Plant in a thoroughly pulverized soil. If wanted to plow under for manure, sow with a grain drill in drills a foot apart; if grown for fodder or the seed, plant three and a half feet apart and cultivate thoroughly. The seed must not be sown until the sod has become thoroughly warm.

Whippoorwill—A favorite, early, bunch-growing variety; has brown-speckled seed, which are more easily gathered than from the vine growing sorts. This variety is a prime favorite in the North and West, on account of its early maturity and habit of growth. Lb., 10c.; 10 lbs., 80c.

Red Ripper—The hardiest of all the Vine Peas, and on this account can be sown earlier. In Georgia it is claimed that the seed will lay in the ground all winter and come up in the spring from self-sown seed. The seed is of a beautiful dark red color, very prolific in yield of seed and growth of vines, and should be more largely grown than at present. Lb., 10c.; 10 lbs., 80c.

EGYPTIAN CORN.

White Egyptian Corn—Lb., 10c.; 100 lbs., market price.

Brown Egyptian Corn—Lb., 10c.; 100 lbs., market price.

Special List of Australian Tree Seeds

Blue Gum and its Culture (*Eucalyptus Globulus*)—The popularity of the Blue Gum continues to increase; no doubt now exists as to its value. Already several millions of this tree have been planted in this State. Except in the more northerly counties, where the climate is rather severe, it succeeds admirably, adapting itself to any kind of soil, and growing with astonishing rapidity. For fuel and manufacturing it is alike invaluable. There are thousands of acres which might be profitably used in growing this tree; and so cheap are the young trees and seeds at the present time, that they come within the reach of those in the most humble circumstances. An ounce numbers 3,000 seeds, which may be had for 25 cents. This, if handled according to the directions which follow, will produce 2,000 trees; or young trees, ranging in size from 6 to 15 inches, suitable for planting out on a large scale, may be had at from \$12 to \$25 per 1,000. But few, if any, opportunities present themselves for the investment of a small or large capital—so sure to pay a handsome profit—as the culture of the Blue Gum Tree in California.

Culture—Make boxes about 2 feet long by 16 inches wide, and from 3 to 4 inches deep, making small holes in the bottom for drainage; fill up to within half an inch of the top with fine alluvial soil, moderately rich; smooth the surface, sprinkle the seed evenly over it, and cover with an eighth of an inch of soil composed of half sand. To attain the best results, the boxes should be placed in a "cold frame," described elsewhere. If sown in summer, the glass should be shaded by a covering of white-wash or light muslin. In the absence of glass, make a frame of boards, with a movable cover made of laths, nailed from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch apart, under which place the boxes. Water will be needed daily if the weather is warm and little moisture in the atmosphere, and should be applied with a fine sprinkler. Seed will germinate in from 8 to 14 days. When plants are about 2 inches high, begin to "harden them" by allowing air, increasing from time to time until they have become hardy enough to withstand the hot sun of the day and the cool air of the night. When 6 inches or more high, they may be transplanted to a temporary or permanent place, care being taken to remove the plants with some earth attached to the roots, at least not to allow the roots to be exposed to the atmosphere. For forest culture the young trees should be planted from 8 to 12 feet apart each way, and between the rows should be cultivated for two years, when they will be strong enough in trunk and root to care for themselves. California Seed—Pkt., 10c.; oz., 25c.; lb., \$3.00. Australian Seed—Pkt., 10c.; oz., 50c.; lb., \$6.00.

Eucalyptus Amygdalina—This species yields more oil than any other hitherto tested, and therefore is largely chosen for distillation; it is also one of the best for subduing malaria in fever regions, although it does not grow with the same ease and rapidity as *E. Globulus*. The wood is well adapted for shingles, rails, planks, etc. Oz., 75c.

Eucalyptus Rostrata—The Red Gum of Victoria and South Australia. The timber of this variety is of great value on account of its endurance, being extensively used by ship-builders. The tree attains a height of fully 100 feet. Oz., 50c.

Eucalyptus Goniocalyx—A large tree, the wood of which resembles in many respects that of *E. Globulus*. For some purposes a valuable timber. Per oz., \$1.00.

Eucalyptus Marginata—The Jarrah or Mahogany tree of Southwest Australia, famed for its indestructible wood, which is not attacked by the teredo. Price per oz., 75c.

Eucalyptus Obliqua (Stringybark)—This tree attains great dimensions, the wood of which is used for rails, shingles, and any other rough wood work. Oz., 75c.

Eucalyptus Lenoxyylon—The ordinary Ironbark of Victoria and New South Wales. It attains a height of 100 feet, and supplies a valuable timber, possessing great strength and hardness. Oz., \$1.00.

Eucalyptus Paniculata—The white Ironbark tree of New South Wales. Per oz., 75c.

Acacia Decurrens (Black Wattle)—Per oz., 40c.

Acacia Mollissima (Silver Wattle)—Per oz., 40c.

Acacia Pyrenantha (Golden Wattle)—Per oz., 40c.

Acacia Melanoxyylon—The well-known Blackwood of Australia, sometimes improperly called Lightwood. In irrigated valleys of deep soil, this tree will grow 80 feet in height. The wood is very valuable for furniture, boat building, casks, and numerous other purposes. Oz., 50c.

Acacia Lophantha—One of the most rapidly growing plants. For desolate places, especially in desert tracts, it is of great importance, quickly affording shade, shelter and a copious vegetation. Cattle browse on the leaves. Oz., 10c.; lb., \$1.25.

NATIVE CALIFORNIA TREE SEEDS.

The native Evergreens of California are unsurpassed by those of any other part of the world, on account of their gracefulness, majesty, and rapidity of growth, and should be more generally cultivated. When any of the following seeds are ordered by the pound, a liberal reduction will be made.

Abies Douglasii (Douglas' Spruce)—A fine, rapid-growing tree, with dark green foliage. Oz., 30c.

Abies Menziesii (Menzies' Spruce)—Slow, but large growth, pyramidal, thickly branched and silvery in appearance, stiff, prickly leaves. Oz., 50c.

Abies Mertensiana (Hemlock Spruce)—This species is largely found in Northern California and Oregon, growing in height from 150 to 200 feet. Its foliage is very dense and compact and remarkably graceful. Oz., 60c.; lb., \$6.00.

Cupressus Lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress)—A very graceful tree, with a fine feathery foliage, which is of a bluish green color. Oz., 40c.; lb., \$4.00.

Libocedrus Decurrens—A rare and beautiful pine, forming a large tree from 80 to 100 feet in height, with large, spreading branches. Oz., 40c.; lb., \$3.50.

Pinus Fremontiana—This species forms a small tree, growing from 20 to 25 feet in height, found principally along the sides and summits of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. Oz., 20c.; lb., \$2.00.

Pinus Jeffreyi—A noble tree with bluish-green foliage, hardy and very valuable. Oz., 30c.; lb., \$3.00.

Pinus Ponderosa—A fine, vigorous tree of rapid growth, attaining the height of 100 feet; the leaves are very long, and of a silvery-green color. Oz., 30c.; lb., \$3.00.

Pinus Sabiniana (Sabine's Nut Pine)—A large, magnificent tree, valuable for landscape effect; long, drooping leaves of a silvery-gray color. Oz., 20c.; lb., \$2.00.

Sequoia gigantea—(*Wellingtonia gigantea*)—The mammoth tree of California. This is the largest tree known to exist on the American continent. The bark is from one to two feet thick. One of the largest trees (the so-called Grizzly Giant of the Mariposa Grove) is 93 feet in circumference at the ground. Oz., 75c.

Sequoia sempervirens—Usually known as the Redwood. The most valuable timber of the California forests. From 200 to 250 feet high, and from eight to twelve feet in diameter. The wood is of a rich brownish red; light, but very strong and durable, making excellent timber; hardy. Oz., 30c.; lb., \$3.00.

MONTEREY PINE.

Pinus Insignis

The Monterey Pine is another of our valuable native Evergreens. It is dignified in its appearance, and has won, as it deserves, a prominent place among them. It is cultivated solely as an ornamental tree, and, if planted in the right location, adds majesty to its native beauty. It should never be pruned, but planted where it will have plenty of room to "spread itself." Oz., 20c.; lb., \$2.00.

Culture—Same as Monterey Cypress; except that the bottom soil in the seed boxes should be rather stiff, and that the seed should not be soaked before planting. Seed germinates in about three weeks.

MONTEREY CYPRESS.

Cupressus Macrocarpa

None of our native California trees have thus far attained so much popularity as the Monterey Cypress. Indeed, more of these trees have been planted than all other native trees combined, it being largely used for hedges and breakwinds, and thousands of the trees are annually planted for these purposes. But as an ornamental evergreen tree it has few equals. It is tolerably hardy and adapts itself to almost any kind of soil, situation, or method of culture. It may be pruned with impunity, and its growth shaped to suit any taste. For the first two years its growth is comparatively slow, but so rapid a grower is it afterwards that when six years old it will contain as much wood as a Blue Gum of the same age. These remarks apply equally to "*Cupressus McNabiana*," another valuable native evergreen, which is closely allied to "*Cupressus Macrocarpa*." Oz., 10c.; lb., \$1.00.

Culture—Soil for bottom and top same as used for Blue Gum. Use boxes of the same size. They should be started in "hot-beds," described elsewhere. If these are not obtainable, soak the seed about twelve hours in hot water, which will hasten germination, and place boxes in a "cold frame," such as described elsewhere in this Catalogue. Seed will germinate in from two to four weeks. Treat afterwards in same manner as instructed for "Blue Gums."

ITALIAN CYPRESS.

Cupressus Pyramidales

The Italian Cypress is not extensively grown, yet is entitled to a high rank among our evergreens. Its slender, pyramidal shape contrasts markedly with the "*C. Macrocarpa*" and "*C. McNabiana*." Planted, as it were, accidentally over a lawn, or as we have seen them in groups of three to five, they are very effective. In centers of beds they are also very attractive, while for arching over gateways they are unrivaled. Their growth is slow for the first three years, afterwards tolerably rapid. Oz., 25c.; lb., \$2.00.

Culture—The same as Monterey Cypress.

DECIDUOUS TREE SEEDS.

Acer Saccharinum (Sugar Maple)—A well known tree, possessing many valuable qualities, one of which is its sweet sap, from which large quantities of sugar are annually made. The wood is hard and firm, valuable for fuel and manufacturing purposes. A beautiful as well as a rapid-growing tree. Oz., 15c.; lb., \$1.00.

NATIVE CALIFORNIA TREE SEEDS—Continued.

Acer Negundo (Box Elder)—A medium-sized tree of very rapid growth; the wood is close and fine grained; used only as an ornamental tree. Oz., 15c.; lb., \$1 00.

Catalpa Speciosa (Hardy Catalpa)—A most valuable tree for timber culture, of exceedingly rapid growth, and well adapted to almost all soils and locations. Oz., 15c.; lb., \$1 00.

Fraxinus Americana (White American Ash)—This is a noble tree, and one of the most valuable; is also quite ornamental, forming a large, round head when grown as a single specimen. This species deserves the special attention of those who are growing trees for their timber. Oz., 15c.; lb., \$1 00.

Locust (Yellow or Black)—This variety is noted for its rapid growth of hard and durable timber. It is hardy and succeeds well in many sections of the country. Lb., 40c.

Ulmus Americana (White Elm)—This is the largest of our native elms, often growing to the height of 80 feet. A lofty and wide-spreading tree, with a profusion of slender drooping branches. The wood is tough, being extensively used for wagon and carriage hubs. The Elm delights in a deep, rich and moist soil, and in such situations will make a rapid growth. Oz., 30c.; lb., 40c.

Liriodendron Tulipifera (Tulip Tree)—This is one of the most beautiful ornamental trees we possess, growing in a conical form and producing an abundance of tulip-shaped flowers of a greenish-yellow color. Oz., 15c.; lb., \$1 00.

Schinus Molle (Pepper Tree)—A well-known tree with handsome fern-like drooping foliage. Oz., 15c.; lb., \$1 00.

OSAGE ORANGE.

FOR HEDGES.

DIRECTIONS FOR SPROUTING—Put the seed in a tight vessel, and cover with water as hot as the hand will bear; keep the vessel warm and change the water daily for about five days; then turn off the water, but keep the seed covered with a damp cloth. The seed should be as uniformly damp as possible by occasionally stirring and moistening the cloth, and if kept warm about ten days in all, it will begin to sprout, when it should be planted at once, in drills about 2 inches deep.

We have tried to sprout Osage Orange in boxes, in the same way as Monterey Cypress, and have experienced the most satisfactory results, and now recommend this method as being simple and decidedly the most successful. Lb., 40c.

Quantity of Seeds Required for a Given Number of Plants, Number of Hills, or Length of Drill,

Asparagus.....	1 oz. to	60 feet of drill	Peas.....	2 lbs. to	100 feet of drill
Beets.....	1 " to	50 " " "	Pumpkin.....	1 oz. to	50 hills
Beans, Dwarf.....	1 lb. to	100 " " "	Radish.....	1 " to	75 feet of drill
Beans, Pole.....	1 " to	100 hills	Salsify.....	1 " to	60 " " "
Carrot.....	1 oz. to	100 feet of drill	Spinach.....	1 " to	75 " " "
Cucumber.....	1 " to	50 hills	Squash, Early.....	1 " to	50 hills
Corn.....	2 lbs. to	200 " "	Squash, Marrow.....	1 " to	16 " "
Endive.....	1 oz. to	100 feet of drill	Turnip.....	1 " to	150 feet of drill
Leek.....	1 " to	100 " " "	Cabbage.....	1 " to	2,000 plants
Melon, Water.....	1 " to	30 hills	Cauliflower.....	1 " to	2,000 " "
Melon, Musk.....	2 " to	60 " "	Celery.....	1 " to	3,000 " "
Okra.....	1 " to	40 feet of drill	Egg Plant.....	1 " to	1,000 " "
Onion.....	1 " to	100 " " "	Lettuce.....	1 " to	3,000 " "
Onion Sets, Small.....	1 lb. to	50 " " "	Pepper.....	1 " to	1,000 " "
Parsley.....	1 oz. to	100 " " "	Tomato.....	1 " to	1,500 " "
Parsnip.....	1 " to	150 " " "			

Table of Weights and Measures of Farm Products.

POUNDS PER BUSHEL

Clover Seeds (all kinds).....	60	Wheat.....	60
Timothy.....	45	Sorghum.....	42
Blue Grass.....	44	Broom Corn.....	50
Red Top.....	14	Beans.....	60
Orchard Grass.....	14	Castor Beans.....	46
Mixed Lawn Grass.....	14	Peas (field).....	60
English Rye Grass.....	24	Top Onion Sets.....	28
Oats.....	32	Onions.....	57
Barley.....	48	Apples, dried.....	24
Corn (shelled).....	56	Peaches, dried.....	33
Corn (in the ear).....	70	Cranberries.....	35
Irish Potatoes.....	60	Green Apples.....	50
Turnips.....	57	Corn Meal.....	50
Hungarian.....	48	Pop Corn.....	50
Millet.....	50	Barley Malt.....	30
Hemp.....	44	Rye Malt.....	40
Flax.....	56	Corn Malt.....	44
Buckwheat.....	52	Peanuts (Dry Southern).....	22
Osage Orange.....	33	Split Peas.....	60
Rye.....	56		

HOT-BEDS AND COLD-FRAMES.

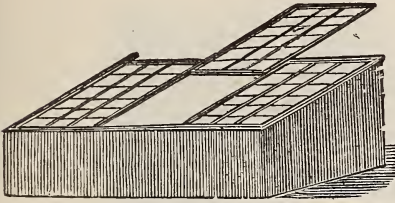


Fig. 1.

Fig. 1.) Place the frame on as soon as the bed is made, and fill it with five or six inches of fine, light soil, keeping the frame closed for a few days, until the bed has become warm; then nicely level the soil, open drills of about six or eight inches apart, the depth of the same being governed by the size of the seed to be sown. From one-eighth to about three-fourths of an inch will be about the right depth for the drills; after the seeds are sown cover them lightly, shade from bright sun, and water when required. Give air as the plants progress in growth, and eventually remove the sash from the frame.

Cold-Frames (See Fig. 2)—In the absence of material for making up a hot-bed, we would advise the use of cold-frame, which is so easy of construction and management as to be available by all.

The cold-frame cannot be sown as early as the hot-bed, depending as it does on the sun's rays for its heat. Plants grown in cold-frames are generally better than those raised in hot-beds. Cold-frames require very little trouble or labor. Prepare a good, rich soil in sunny part of the garden; thoroughly pulverize and level the same; put on the frame and keep it closed tightly for a number of days, in order that the seed may be then sowed in drills, as advised for the hot-bed. In the management of the cold-frame the frame should be kept closer than that of the hot-bed, owing to the absence of the heating materials which the latter contains. A hand-box (see Fig. 2), which is within reach of those of the most limited means, can be advantageously used to start seeds on a small scale.

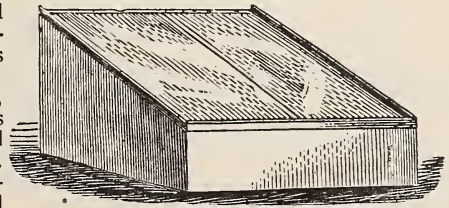


Fig. 2.

"JADOO FIBRE."

NEW POTTING MATERIAL.

Every Kind of Plant Thrives in it Without Earth.

Admirably Adapted for Raising Seedlings, Striking Cuttings and General Conservatory and Frame Work.

Increases the Size of the Flowers.

Gives Substantial and Enduring Qualities.

Ensures Brilliancy and Intensity of Color.

Specially Suited for Hanging Baskets because of its Lightness and Freedom from Drip.

—Less frequent watering required.—

Bedding-out Plants grown in Jadoo Fibre will Resist Long Continued Drought.

Excellent for Tomatoes and Strawberries.

Fruit Trees can be Grown in Pots and brought to the Greatest Perfection.

Invaluable for Planting-out Fruit Trees of all sorts, making them root freely.

Clean to Handle, and therefore specially suitable for Window Boxes, and for growing Flowers in the Home.

PUT UP IN BAGS—5 lbs. 40c.; 10 lbs., 70c.; 25 lbs., \$1.50; 100 lbs., \$5.00.

CONCENTRATED "JADOO LIQUID."

BOTH MEAT AND DRINK TO PLANTS.

REVIVES DROOPING PLANTS.

STRENGTHENS THE WEAK AND NOURISHES THE STRONG.

Above all, it Increases the Size, Causes Greater Profusion of Bloom, and Heightens the Color of all Flowers.

Simply Invaluable in Pot Culture

One gallon makes 49 gallons of Strength for Using. The Cheapest Fertilizer that can be bought.

TWO GALLONS (Jacketed Can).....\$2.25

PINT BOTTLES (16 oz. each)35



FLOWERS.

WHAT THEY ARE AND HOW TO MANAGE THEM.

Plants are known and described generally as Annuals, Biennials and Perennials.

Annuals are those plants that flower and mature their seeds within a year after they are sown, and perish. This definition is in no way changed by the fact that many Annuals may be managed as Biennials, or, in other words, be sown in Autumn for flowering early the following season.

Tender Annuals are those that require heat, and will not vegetate in the open ground until settled warm weather.

Half-Hardy Annuals are those that will bear a slight frost, and may be sown in the open ground a little earlier than the tender annuals.

Hardy Annuals are usually those which require no artificial heat during any period of their growth—every stage of their existence, from the time of sowing the seeds to maturity, being passed in the open ground.

Biennials are those plants that flower the second and sometimes the third year after the seed is sown, and then perish.

Perennials are those plants that live and generate their species for several years successively.

Biennials and Perennials are Tender, Half-Hardy and Hardy.

Tender Biennials and Perennials, or greenhouse plants, are those that require artificial heat to protect them from the frost.

Half-Hardy Biennials and Perennials are those that require a slight covering of straw or litter during the cold weather.

Hardy Biennials and Perennials are those that will stand the coldest Winter weather without protection.

Soils Most Suitable—Perhaps the soil best adapted to a majority of plants is a light friable loam, containing a moderate amount of vegetable matter and enough sand to render it porous; but as it seldom happens that the amateur has a choice of soil, it is fortunate that most of them will succeed in any but such as is of an extremely dry or gravelly nature, or of a stiff, heavy, retentive quality.

Manures—The use of strong, crude manures should be carefully avoided. In ordinary good soil an annual dressing of decomposed stable manure, dug into the depth of about ten inches, and thoroughly incorporated with the soil, will be all that is needed.

Time of Sowing—With regard to the proper time for sowing Flower Seeds, much necessarily depends on the character of the season. As a general rule, *hardy* kinds may be sown in the open ground during February and March, *half-hardy* during the latter part of March and the first week of April, and *tender* after the middle of April.

Early Flowers—The best method to obtain early flowers is to sow seed of the most desirable tender and half-hardy species in pots early in March. If kept in a warm greenhouse or window, or plunged into a moderate hot-bed, they will be ready to transplant in the open ground early in May. The season of blooming will be fully three weeks earlier thereby.

Mode of Sowing—Seeds may be sown in patches among the border plants, in rows or groups where they are to remain, or in a nursery bed and afterwards transplanted. As a general rule the surface soil should be rather dry than otherwise at the time of sowing; the operation should not be undertaken when the ground is very wet, especially at an early period of Spring.

The Depth at which seeds should be sown will vary with their size. Large seeds, such as Sweet Peas, should be sown about half an inch deep; medium-sized seeds, such as Balsams, Convolvulus, or Thunbergia, about a quarter of an inch deep; while such as are very small require to be sown on the actual surface, a slight pressure being then sufficient to imbed them to a proper depth. If sown too deep they are longer in germinating, and the smaller ones are liable to decay, through want of strength to open the pores of the earth. In the absence of rain, water the seeds occasionally from a very fine rose watering pot.

GENERAL LIST OF SELECT FLOWER SEEDS

All Flower Seeds Sent Free by Mail on Receipt of Price.

We recommend the use of the "Cold-Frame," described and illustrated elsewhere, for starting flowers and some of the more tender vegetable seeds; or, if not convenient, boxes or pots will answer if placed in a sheltered position. These can be tended with little trouble, and in them can be grown plants which will be in excellent condition to set out after the heavy rains have ceased. To one who has had little experience in growing flowers, we would suggest that you try a few kinds first. One season's practical experience will be worth more to you than a large volume of theory.

COLLECTIONS OF FLOWER SEEDS.

The following collections are put up by us for the convenience of purchasers who may prefer to leave the selection to us. They comprise the choicest and most beautiful favorites of the garden, and are adapted to supply an abundant succession of brilliant blossoms throughout the summer.

12 PACKETS HARDY ANNUAL FLOWER SEEDS.....	\$o 50
25 PACKETS HARDY ANNUAL FLOWER SEEDS	1 00
12 PACKETS CHOICE ANNUAL FLOWER SEEDS	1 00
25 PACKETS CHOICE ANNUAL FLOWER SEEDS	2 00
10 PACKETS SELECT PERENNIAL FLOWER SEEDS.....	50
20 PACKETS SELECT PERENNIAL FLOWER SEEDS.....	1 00
50 PACKETS FLOWER SEEDS, including Annuals and Perennials that flower the first season, for	
\$2.50, or 100 packets for	4 00

ABRONIA

Handsome trailing plants, with clusters of beautiful, sweet scented flowers, resembling the Verbena; continue in bloom during the whole season. Very effective in beds or borders.

Abronia Umbellata—Rosy lilac, white center, hardy annual. Pkt., 10c.

ACROCLINIUM



Acroclinium.

An elegant annual from Australia, producing beautiful, everlasting flowers, resembling the Rhodanthe Maglesii, but much larger; should be grown in every collection; fine for winter bouquets; flowering in any garden soil; hardy annual.

Acroclinium Roseum—Pkt., 5c.

ADLUMIA

A beautiful climbing plant of graceful habit, with delicate pale green foliage; flowers freely all summer; also called Mountain Fringe; hardy biennial.

Adlumia Cirrhosa—Flesh color. Pkt., 5c.

ALONSOA

These plants are very ornamental, either in the green-house or growing as annuals in the open border during the summer, flowering freely from June until frost. Half-hardy annual.

Alonsoa Grandiflora (Large-flowered)—Deep scarlet, 2 feet. Pkt., 5c.

ALYSSUM

Free blooming plants, finely adapted for forming dense masses of bloom; the Sweet Alyssum is a hardy annual, very fragrant, and makes pretty edgings or beds, blooming constantly all the season.

Alyssum, Sweet—Pure white. Pkt., 5c.

Alyssum, Saxatile (Golden Alyssum)—Hardy perennial; 6 inches. Pkt., 10c.

AMARANTHUS

Ornamental foliage plants of an extremely graceful and interesting character, producing a striking effect. If the seeds are sown early and planted out the last of May or June in rich soil, they make exceedingly handsome specimens for the center of beds, or mixed flower or shrubby borders. Half-hardy annual.

Amaranthus Abyssinicus—Splendid for isolated specimens on lawns, also for large groups. Pkt., 5c.

Caudatus (Love Lies Bleeding)—Red flowers in long drooping spikes or racemes; very showy. Pkt., 5c.

Amaranthus Tricolor (Joseph's Coat)—Pkt., 5c.

ADONIS FLOWER

Known as "Pheasant Eye." Flowers are brilliant, but sparingly produced, foliage delicate, many parted and pretty. It grows readily in shady places, under trees or by fences, and requires but little care in planting or cultivating. Hardy annual; 1 foot.

Adonis Autumnalis—Dark blood red. Pkt., 5c.

SELECT FLOWER SEEDS—Continued.

ANAGALLIS

Interesting annuals of easy culture, and remarkable for the beauty of their flowers; well adapted for border plants and excellent for rockeries. Profuse bloomers. Half-hardy annual; 6 inches high.

Anagallis Grandiflora—Fine mixed. Pkt., 10c.

ANTIRRHINUM

Snapdragon

One of the most useful summer and autumn flowering perennials, vying with the carnation in the variety of their stripes and spots.

Antirrhinum—Tall, mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Antirrhinum—Tom Thumb, dwarf mixed. Pkt., 5c.

AGERATUM

Very fine, half-hardy annuals for growing in masses, or as single plants; also excellent for bouquets and cut flowers; continuing in full bloom till frost; the flowers are produced in clusters. Grows well in any soil.

Imperial Dwarf, Blue—Pkt., 5c.

" " **White**—Pkt., 5c.

AGROSTEMMA

Handsome, hardy perennial, growing about one foot high, free blooming, and adapted for forming showy clumps or beds. The flowers are similar to single pink, very neat and pretty, and being borne on long stems are fine for cutting. The plants should stand 5 or 6 inches apart.

Agrostemma—Finest Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

ASTER



Aster

This splendid class of plants is not only one of the most popular but also one of the most effective of our garden favorites, producing in profusion flowers in which richness and variety of color are combined with the most perfect and beautiful form. It is indispensable in every garden or pleasure-ground where autumnal display is desired.

For flower beds and mixed borders it stands unrivalled.

Dwarf, German—Finest mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Dwarf Chrysanthemum—Immense flowers; free bloomer. Pkt., 10c.

Trautnant's Peony-Flowered Perfection—One of the very best; flowers large and very double. Finest mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Victoria—Undoubtedly the most handsome Aster in cultivation. Flowers very large and perfectly double, of globulous shape, fine pyramidal form. All colors mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Washington—One of the finest and largest varieties in cultivation. Well grown flowers measure 5 inches in diameter. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c.

Giant White Branching—The flowers are large, pure white and very graceful, resembling a Japanese Chrysanthemum. The stems are long and stiff, a most important feature for cut-flowers. The blossoms are produced in great abundance, and at a time when flowers are growing scarce and most other Asters gone. Pkt., 10c.

Crown or Cocardean—Central petals of purest white, making a striking contrast to the large, brilliantly colored outer petals; very effective. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c.

Simple's Branching—These Asters are of great value both for garden decorations and for cutting; the flowers are large, 4 inches across, very double and of purest colors, and are borne on unusually long stems. The fact that they bloom so late, commencing about the first of September and continuing until killed by the frost, renders these Asters of exceptional value.

Crimson, Lavender, Pink, Purple, White. Mixed, each, 10c. per pkt.; any three packets for 25c.

Comet—A beautiful class, forming fine, regular pyramids 12 to 15 inches high, covered with large double flowers. In shape they resemble a large-flowered Japanese chrysanthemum, the petals being long and twisted or curled and wavy. The color is a lovely delicate pink, bordered with white. Pkt., 10c.

AQUILEGIA (COLUMBINE)

An interesting and varied family of plants, extremely showy and ornamental. The curious form of the flowers is an additional charm. Hardy perennial.

Aquilegia—Finest mixed. Pkt., 10c.

BALSAM



Balsam

The Balsam is one of the most beautiful garden flowers, and has long been a general favorite. To have them in the greatest perfection, prepare the soil rich and deep, and any extra care in culture will be amply repaid. Sow the seed in a hot-bed or frames, or in the open ground after the season becomes warm and settled; they transplant easily. Set the plants

12 inches apart; they look best in groups of three, five or more plants, or in fancy beds, edged with some showy dwarf plants. Tender annual.

Balsam, Extra Double Mixed—Pkt., 10c.

Double Dwarf, Camellia-Flowered or Spotted—Six beautiful varieties mixed, very fine. Pkt., 10c.

BARTONIA

Flowers yellow, about an inch and a half across which have quite a metallic luster when the sun shines upon them; very showy; 2 feet.

Bartonia Aurea—Golden yellow. Pkt., 5c.

BEGONIA

A remarkably popular class of pot plants, generally of easy culture. New varieties are produced from seed.

Begonia, Tuberous—Single; mixed. Pkt., 25c.

Begonia, Tuberous—Double; mixed. Pkt. 50c.

SELECT FLOWER SEEDS—Continued.

BROWALLIA

Very handsome, profuse blooming plants, covered with rich and beautiful flowers. Protect plants from sun, when they first make their appearance. Half-hardy annual.

Browallia—Blue and white. Pkt., 5c.

BRACHYCOME

Swan River Daisy

A beautiful free-flowering, dwarf-growing annual, covered during the greater portion of the summer with a profusion of pretty, cineraria-like flowers.

Brachycome—Mixed blue and white, Pkt., 10c.

CAMPANULA

Canterbury Bell

The Campanulas are, without exception, some of the finest of all garden plants for decoration in the conservatory, green-house and flower garden.

Campanula—Single, mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Campanula—Double, mixed. Pkt., 10c.

CACALIA

Tassel Flower.

A beautiful annual, with a profusion of tassel-shaped flowers from July to October; blooms in clusters; fine for cutting.

Cacalia Coccinea—Scarlet; flowering in clusters; very pretty; 1½ feet. Pkt., 5c.

CALCEOLARIA

A universally admired plant; remarkable for its large and beautifully spotted blossoms. It is grown in pots in the conservatory, green-house and garden. Prefers a tufty loam. Seed should be merely pressed lightly in the soil.

Calceolaria Hybrid Grandiflora—Flowers of immense size; seed saved from richest specimens. Pkt., 50c.



Calceolaria

New Striped—Pkt., 25c.

CALENDULA

Pot Marigold

Very handsome, free-flowering plants, producing a fine effect in beds and borders; succeeds in any garden soil.

Calendula Meteor—Light, golden yellow, striped with orange. Pkt., 5c.

Prince of Orange—Darker than the Meteor. Pkt., 5c.

CALLIOPSIS, or COREOPSIS



Calliopsis

Very showy, free-flowering plants, natives of this country; fine for borders and beds, easily cultivated. Hardy annuals.

Coreopsis Lanceolata—The flowers of this charming new hardy perennial are borne on long stems, are of a lovely, bright, golden yellow color, remain in per-

fection a long time when cut, are a charming flower for ladies' wear. Pkt., 10c.

Coreopsis—Fine mixed. Pkt., 5c.

CANDYTUFT

All the Candytufts are of the easiest culture, thriving in almost any soil or situation, and deserve to be cultivated more extensively in every flower garden. They grow about 1 foot in height. Sow the seed where the plants are to remain, and thin to 5 or 6 inches apart; they form fine masses of bloom and are very fine for cut flowers. Hardy annuals.

Mixed—Pkt., 5c

White Rocket—Pkt., 5c.

Purple—Pkt., 5c.

Carmine—Produces a mass of vivid carmine blooms. Pkt., 10c.



Rocket Candytuft

CANARY-BIRD FLOWER

The popular name of this pretty climbing annual alludes to the supposed resemblance of the flower to a bird with its wings expanded, the spur of the calyx representing the head, and the two upper petals the wings; blooms from June to October; from Mexico.

Tropaelum Peregrinum—Pkt., 10c.

CANNA.

Indian Shot

A magnificent genus of stately plants, remarkable for their large and handsome foliage. The seed should be soaked in hot water twelve hours before sowing. The tubers should be preserved in a cool, dry place during the winter. Perennial.

Canna—Fine mixed. Pkt., 5c.

SELECT FLOWER SEEDS—Continued.

CARNATION

A magnificent class of popular favorites, most of them deliciously fragrant, and with colors extremely rich and beautiful. The seed we offer may be relied upon as being the finest, having been selected expressly for us from some of the best collections. Hardy perennials.



Double Carnation

Fine Mixed—Pkt., 10c.

Extra Choice Mixed—Double. Pkt., 25c.

Carnation Marguerite—A magnificent new class of Carnations that will bloom in four months after sowing the seed. They are without exception the most abundant bloomers of all the "Pinks." The flowers are of brilliant colors, ranging through many beautiful shades of reds, pinks, whites, variegated, etc. They are of



Marguerite Carnation

perfect form and large size, and what is of special value, the calyx never bursts. Those sown in spring commence flowering in early summer and continue to bloom most abundantly until checked by frost. They can be potted and taken into the house, and will flower throughout the winter. Eighty per cent. of the flowers are very double. The plants are dwarf, much branched, compact and robust in habit, consequently supporting themselves. It is a most valuable acquisition, as Carnation flowers can be had all summer and winter if consecutive sowings are made. Pkt., 15c; two pkts., 25c.

CELOSIA—Cockscomb

Very attractive and snowy annual, producing massive heads of rich shades of crimson and yellow flowers of great effect in the garden or in pots. Does best started in a hot-bed and transplanted into very rich soil after warm weather has set in. Set the plants a foot or more apart. Tender annuals.

Celosia—Fine mixed. Pkt., 5c.



Cockscomb

Celosia, Glasgow Prize—An improved Cockscomb, producing large blooms of dark crimson. Pkt., 10c.

CENTAUREA



Centaurea Canididissima

An exceedingly interesting genus of plants, embracing annuals, biennials and perennials. Some of the varieties are magnificent foliage plants, while others are noted for their beautiful flowers.

Candidissima—Fine ornamental plant of great beauty; silvery white, deep cut foliage. This is now recognized as one of the finest foliage plants in cultivation, and is being extensively grown. Half hardy perennials. Pkt., 15c.

CENTAUREA ODORATA

This is the most beautiful flower of recent introduction. Each plant produces scores of flowers, borne on long, wiry stems, exceedingly graceful and deliciously fragrant. For vases or corsage wearing they are without a rival. Flowers two to three inches across, in beautiful variety of color.

Light Blue—Pkt., 15c.

Chameleon—Yellow and rose. Pkt., 15c.

Margaritae—Pure white. Pkt., 15c.

SELECT FLOWER SEEDS—Continued.

CENTAUREA CYANUS*Corn Flower, or Bachelor's Button.*

Fine border plant, growing freely in almost any garden soil, and producing a really handsome flower, which, in gravelly soil, sports into various shades of color. Hardy annual.

Mixed—Pkt., 5c. **Dark Blue**—Pkt., 5c.

CLEMATIS

A handsome class of climbers, very desirable for growing against a wall or trellis. Seeds of this class require some time to germinate. Hardy perennials.

Clematis—Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

CHRYSANTHEMUM

The annual Chrysanthemums, when well grown, are very showy and effective plants.

Many of the new varieties are very handsome and ornamental. All of them should be set in rich ground, and from one to two feet apart.

Chrysanthemum
—Choice mixed.
Per pkt., 5c.



Marguerite, or Paris Daisy.



C. Eclipse

Eclipse—A very showy variety, the form of the flowers somewhat resembling the well-known Chrysanthemum Burridgeanum, but surpassing it greatly by its striking colors, which are pure golden yellow with a purplish scarlet ring or center on the ray florets, the disk being dark brown. Pkt., 10c.

CINERARIA

A well-known favorite, having a range and brightness of color scarcely surpassed. Green-house perennial. Will do well in milder sections of California, but needs shade from the strong sun in summer, and care in winter. An excellent house plant.

Cineraria Hybrida—
Choice mixed. Pkt.,
25c.

Cineraria—Extra choice
double mixed. Pkt.,
50c.

CLARKIA

A beautiful, favorite plant, with pretty, cheerful-looking flowers, growing freely and blooming profusely under almost any circumstances. Hardy annual.

Clarkia—Fine mixed
Pkt., 5c.



Cineraria.

COLLINSIA

An exceedingly popular and pretty genus of free blooming and attractive plants. Hardy annuals.

Collinsia Bicolor—Purple and white; 1 foot.
Pkt., 5c.

CLIANTHUS*Australian Glory Pea*

One of the most beautiful plants in cultivation, with neat, drooping clusters of large, rich scarlet, pea-shaped flowers, each flower being marked with a large, black, cloud-like blotch.

Clianthus Dampierii—Pkt., 15c.

CONVOLVULUS MAJOR*Morning Glory*

A handsome, showy climber of easy culture, suitable for covering arbors, windows, etc. The flowers are most brilliant in the morning, and run through many shades.

Convolvulus Major—Tall; mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Convolvulus Minor—Dwarf; mixed. Pkt., 5c.

CYCLAMEN

A most excellent and showy class of plants. Raised from seed, the bulbs are strong enough the second season to flower freely. Excellent for house culture.

Cyclamen Persicum—One of the finest; handsome foliage and flowers; perennial. Pkt., 25c.

COBÆA SCANDENS

A fine, rapid-growing climber, having large, dark leaves, and bell-shaped flowers. Seed should be started in hot-bed. A well-established plant will run from 30 to 50 feet in a season. Both flowers and foliage are beautiful, and the plant is one of the best for covering windows, arbors, etc. Tender perennial.

Cobæa Scandens—Pkt., 10c.

SELECT FLOWER SEEDS—Continued.

COSMOS



Cosmos

A magnificent race of plants which attains a height of nearly 5 feet, and which in the fall months are literally covered with flowers, which closely resemble Single Dahlias. The original Cosmos consisted of only one color, but the flowers of these new hybrids are from one to two inches in diameter, and range through all shades of rose, purple, flesh color, and pure white, and are excellent for cutting. They are easily raised from seed, and bloom the first season.

- Cosmos Hybridus**—Mixed. Pkt., 5c.
 “ “ —California Giants. Pure white. Pkt., 10c.
 “ “ —California Giants. Pink. Pkt., 10c.
 “ “ —Giant Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

CYPRESS VINE

Ipomœa

Cypress vine

A genus of beautiful climbing plants, which, for the adornment of the conservatory and the green-house, or for warm, sheltered situations out-of-doors, are pre-eminent. Beautiful, many of them combining marvelously brilliant colors, with pure white margins, and varying in shade from the most intense violet blue to the delicate cerulean. All the varieties are splendid, and should be extensively cultivated. Half-hardy annual.

Cypress Vine—Fine mixed. Pkt., 10c.

COLEUS

We have this season obtained seed from the finest hybrids, which is certain to produce splendid varieties.

Coleus—Mixed. Pkt., 15c.

DAISY

A hardy perennial, the poet's favorite. Nothing better for borders. If sown early it will bloom the same season.

Daisy, Double—Finest mixed, yielding a large percentage of double flowers. Pkt., 10c.

DATURA

An ornamental genus of plants, having attractions of the highest order, and should be extensively cultivated. In large clumps they produce an excellent effect. The roots may be preserved in sand through the winter in a dry cellar. Hardy annual.

Datura—(Trumpet Flower)—Fine mixed. Pkt., 10c.

DAHLIA

A noble autumn flowering plant. The seed offered by us has been saved from one of the best prize collections. Half-hardy perennials.

Dahlia—Mixed, double. Pkt., 10c.

Dahlia, Single—

Many of the varieties of these Single Dahlias are exceedingly beautiful, and the seed we offer, saved from one of the best collections extant, may be expected to produce many distinct desirable sorts. Pkt., 10c.



Double Dahlia

DIANTHUS

Pink

A magnificent genus which embraces some of the most popular flowers in cultivation. The Carnation Pink and Sweet William are "household words," belonging to this genus. The Chinese varieties may be considered the most beautiful and effective of our hardy annuals; the double and single varieties, with their rich and varied colors, in beds or masses, are remarkably attractive, while the recently introduced species, *Dianthus Hedewiggii*, with large and rich colored flowers, three to four inches in diameter, close, compact habit and profusion of bloom, are unsurpassed for effectiveness in beds and mixed borders.



Single Dianthus

Dianthus Chinensis (Chinese Pink)—Biennials of great beauty; bloom the first year from seed; perfectly hardy and flowers strong the second year. The colors are exceedingly rich; crimson and darker shades of that color, approaching to black, are often combined in the same flower, with edgings of white, pink and other colors; about one foot high, and of the easiest culture; choice mixed. Pkt., 10c.

SELECT FLOWER SEEDS—Continued.

Dianthus Hedewiggii—Finest double, all colors, mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Crimson Belle—Very large, single, dark red flowers. Pkt., 10c.

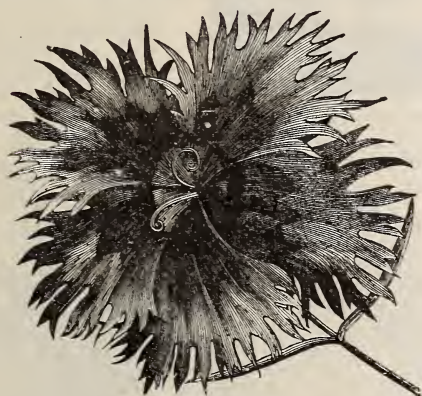
Eastern Queen—Immense single flowers, beautifully fringed, marbled and suffused with carmine, rose, mauve and lilac. Pkt., 10c.

Dianthus Hedewiggii Laciniatus—A beautifully fringed variety; finest mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Dianthus Imperialis (Double Imperial Pink)—Mixed. Pkt., 10c.



Double Dianthus



Dianthus Laciniatus

DIGITALIS

Foxglove.

The Digitalis are too well known to need description. They are all useful and ornamental for general flower garden purposes, and may be introduced into the shrubbery with fine effect, as their tall spire-like spikes, crowned with their large thimble or bell-shaped flowers, will contrast finely with the green foliage of the shrubs. Hardy biennials from 3 to 4 feet high.

Digitalis—Mixed varieties, fine assortment of colors. Pkt., 5c.

DOLICHOS

Hyacinth Bean

Beautiful climbing plants; flowers in clusters; treatment the same as the bean. Tender annuals.

Dolichos Lablab—Purple and white mixed; from

East Indies—Pkt., 10c.

Dolichos Lignosis (Australian Vine)—Pkt., 10c.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA

California Poppy

An extremely showy, profuse flowering genus of plants, with extremely rich and beautiful colors; attractive for bedding, massing or ribboning; light, rich soil; hardy annuals.

Eschscholtzia Californica—Bright yellow. Pkt., 5c.

Eschscholtzia—Fine mixed. Pkt., 5c.

EVENING PRIMROSE

See Enothera

FORGET-ME-NOT

See Myosotis

FOUR O'CLOCK

See Mirabilis Jalapa.

GAILLARDIA.

A class of plants remarkable for the profusion and brilliancy of their flowers; very effective and showy. Half-hardy annuals.

Gaillardia—Mixed, crimson and yellow. Pkt., 5c.

Lorenziana—Double, mixed. As an ornamental plant, and on account of its long duration of bloom and its usefulness for cut flowers, this variety cannot be too highly recommended. Pkt., 10c.



Gaillardia

ers, this variety cannot be too highly recommended. Pkt., 10c.

GERANIUM

Propagation by seed is the only sure way to obtain new and superior varieties. Sow seed in pots well drained. When third leaf appears, transplant singly in 2-inch pots, removing to larger ones as the plant requires. They will flower the succeeding spring. Perennials.

Geranium Zonale—Choice, mixed. Pkt., 10c.

GILLA

This is a very pleasing family of annuals. May be sown at any time and will bloom in almost any situation. The flowers are disposed in panicles or clusters, and from its neat growth it is admirably adapted for culture, either in masses or detached patches.



Gilla

Gilla—Fine Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

SELECT FLOWER SEEDS—Continued.

GLADIOLUS

Magnificent plant, with sword-like leaves and long spikes of flowers of every conceivable color and shade. The varieties are numbered by thousands. The seed produces a bulb which does not attain sufficient size for two or three years to flower freely. Hardy perennial.

Gladiolus—Finest hybrids, mixed. Pkt., 10c.

GLOBE AMARANTHUS

The Globes are well known and much admired for their ornamental effect in the garden, and are highly prized for their heads of flowers, which, if gathered before they are too far advanced, will retain their beauty for several years. The seeds are rather slow to vegetate in the open ground. Tender annual.



Gloxinia

Globe Amaranth
—Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

GLOXINIA

A superb bulbous rooted green-house plant, producing finely colored flowers of great beauty,

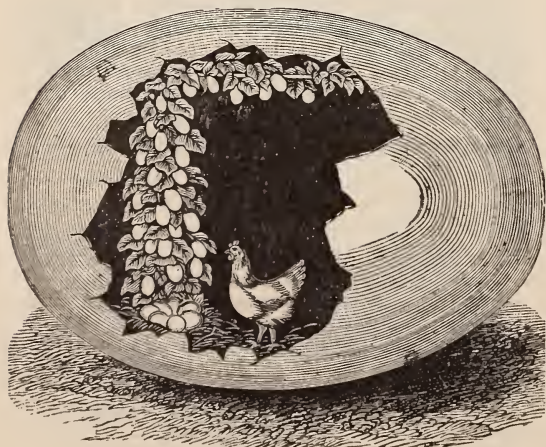
Gloxinia Hybrida—Fine, mixed. Pkt., 25c.

GOURDS

The tribe of Gourds is known as producing some of the most curiously shaped of all fruits, and being of extremely rapid growth are very desirable for covering the trellis-work of arbors, etc., the varied and fantastic forms of the fruit adding a peculiar charm to the luxuriance of the foliage. Tender annuals.

Gourds—Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

GOURDS NEST EGG



Nest Egg Gourd

As they closely resemble in color, shape and size, the eggs of hens, and do not crack, and are uninjured by cold or wet, they make the very best nest eggs. As the plant is a rapid growing climber, it is very useful for covering screens, etc., being quite ornamental with the numerous white eggs hanging in all stages. Pkt., 10c.

GODETIA



Godetia, Lady Albermarle

The Godetia is well worth growing, and indeed no garden can be said to be complete without it. Its profuseness of bloom and delicate tints of color have long rendered it a universal favorite.

Godetia, Lady Albermarle—A superb variety about 12 inches high; covered with a profusion of splendid, glossy, rosy, carmine flowers, 3 to 4 inches across. Pkt., 10c.

Godetia—Finest mixed. Pkt., 5c.

GYNERIUM ARGENTUM

Pampas Grass

This is without exception the most stately growing species of grass known. In stature, it rivals the Bamboos, attaining in its native plains (South America) from 10 to 15 feet in height. In northern latitudes it should be protected in winter by removing to the cellar or cold frame. Half-hardy perennial. Pkt., 10c.



Pampas Grass

GYPSOPHILA

Free-flowering, elegant plants. The annuals are adapted for rustic rock-work and edging. The perennials are perfectly hardy, succeeding in any garden soil.

Gypsophila Paniculata—White, for bouquets. Per pkt., 5c.

Gypsophila Elegans—Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

HELIANTHUS

Sun Flower

Well known, showy plants, remarkable for their rapid and stately growth, and the large size and brilliancy of their flowers. They produce a fine effect in wide borders, among shrubbery in groups, or as single plants. The fine double varieties make a very splendid show.

California Double—Splendid, large double, orange-colored flowers. Pkt., 5c.

Large Russian—Pkt., 5c.

SELECT FLOWER SEEDS—Continued.

HELICHRYSUM

Eternal Flower

The Helichrysums are very ornamental in the garden, and much admired on account of the beauty of their flowers when dried, which, if gathered when they first open, and carefully dried, will retain their form and color for years. They are highly prized for winter mantel bouquets and ornaments for vases. Hardy annuals; from New Holland.

Helichrysium—Double, large-flowering, mixed. Per pkt., 5c.

HELIOTROPE

The Heliotrope is almost too well known to need recommendation. Its scent is delightful. Well adapted for bedding or pot culture. Seeds sown in spring make fine plants for summer decoration. Half-hardy perennials.

Heliotrope—Fine mixture. Pkt., 10c.

HOLLYHOCK



Hollyhock

The great improvement that has been made in this fine flower within a few years has now placed it among the most fashionable flowers of the day, its stately growth and magnificent spikes of flowers being among the most attractive objects of the garden. It flowers the second and third year after sowing, and then dies, unless it is kept by cutting or division of roots. Hardy biennials.

Hollyhock—Fine mixed, double. Pkt., 10c.

HONESTY

Showy, early summer, free-flowering plant. Good for borders. Purple, hardy biennial.

Honesty—Pkt., 5c.

ICE PLANT

Mesembryanthemum

A most singular trailing plant, with thick, fleshy leaves, that have the appearance of being covered with crystals of ice; very ornamental for rock-work, or mixing with other plants in conservatory or flower garden. Half-hardy annual.

Ice Plant—Pkt., 5c.

IPOMOPSIS

Remarkably handsome, free-flowering plants, with long spikes of dazzling orange and scarlet flowers; very effective for conservatory and out-of-door decorations. Succeeds in light, rich soil. Half-hardy biennial.

Ipomopsis Picta—Scarlet and golden yellow Pkt., 10c.

LARKSPUR

Delphinium

One of the generally cultivated and ornamental genus of plants, combining unusual richness with an endless variety of colors, all of which are extremely beautiful and pleasing. The flowers are produced in the greatest profusion, and when planted in beds, masses or ribbons are strikingly effective; indeed, few plants are more generally useful and valuable for their decorative qualities, either in the garden or cut for vases, bouquets, etc. Hardy annuals.



Rocket Larkspur

Larkspur, Double Dwarf Rocket—Mtxd. Pkt., 5c.

Larkspur Double Tall Rocket—Ten varieties, Mixed Pkt., 5c.

LINUM—Flowering Flax

Most beautiful, free flowering plants, among which stands, distinguished from its brilliant-colored flowers, *Linum Grandiflorum*, being one of the handsomest, most effective and showy annual plants we have; for, while its habit of growth is slender and delicate, it produces a profusion of beautiful saucer-shaped flowers of a rich scarlet crimson.

Linum Grandiflorum—Brilliant scarlet, blossoms throughout the summer. Pkt., 5c.

LOBELIA

A most elegant and useful genus of dwarf plants of easy culture, well adapted for bedding, edging, pots or rockeries. Lobelias, in fact, are employed as universally in the general summer garden as scarlet geraniums, to beds of which they form a neat and effective edging. The variety of *Lobelia Crystal Palace* is generally used for this purpose. The variety of *Lobelia Gracilis* is the best adapted for rock-work, pots or suspended baskets, to droop over. The seeds of Lobelias being very small, cover very slightly when sown.



Lobelia

Lobelia Crystal Palace Compacta—Dense and bushy habit, producing large flowers of fine ultramarine blue, suitable for edging or pot culture. Pkt., 10c.

Lobelia Erinus Gracilis—Deep blue, fine for hanging baskets or pots. Pkt., 5c.

MAURANDIA

Graceful, free-blooming climber. Flowers fox-glove shaped and abundant. Blooms the first season. Half-hardy perennial.

Maurandia—Fine mixed. Pkt., 10c.

SELECT FLOWER SEEDS—Continued.

MARIGOLD

These showy, half-hardy annuals are too well known to need description. They bloom abundantly during early summer until cut off by frost, and for brilliant effect and long-continued display they are not exceeded by any garden flower. The African varieties grow about two feet.



Marigold—El Dorado

Marigold, El Dorado—Pkt., 5c.

Marigold, Double African—Tall, mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Marigold, Double French—Dwarf, mixed. Pkt. 5c.

MARTYNIA

Extremely handsome, half-hardy annual. Seed should be started in greenhouse or conservatory and transplanted singly. Give plants plenty of room.

Martynia Formosa

(Fragrans)—The finest of the species; about 3 feet high; foliage thick, soft and velvety. Flowers large, thickly set, of rosy lilac, blotched and shaded with bright crimson. Very fragrant. Pkt., 10c.



Maurandia

MIGNONETTE

Well known, hardy annual; universally grown and esteemed for its delicious fragrance. If well thinned out the plants will grow stronger and produce larger spikes of bloom.

Mignonette Machet—This is well adapted for pot culture as well as for beds. It is of pyramidal growth, furnished with thick and dark green leaves; numerous stout flower



Mignonette

er stalks terminated by massive spikes of deliciously scented red flowers. It is quite distinct and the most valuable Mignonette grown. Pkt., 10c., oz., 25c.

Mignonette—Sweet. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.

Allen's Defiance—When grown under favorable conditions, and with proper care the spikes will grow from 12 to 15 inches long. The flowers are of the most delicious fragrance. The individual florets are of large size, and stand out boldly, forming a graceful as well as compact spike. It also possesses extraordinary keeping qualities, the spikes having kept three weeks after cutting, retaining their grace and fragrance until every bud opened. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 50c.

MIMOSA SENSITIVA

Very curious and interesting plants, their leaves closing if touched or shaken. May be grown out-of-doors or in pots. Half-hardy annuals.

Pudica (Sensitive Plant)—

Pinkish white, from Brazil, 2 feet. Pkt., 5c.



Sensitive Plant

MIMULUS

Strikingly handsome. flowers of easy cultivation.

Perennials in the greenhouse, annuals in the open air. Sow seeds in pots.

Mimulus Moschatus (Musk Plant)—Musky odor; rich soil and plenty of moisture. Pkt., 10c.

Mimulus Tigrinus—Tigered and spotted varieties, remarkably fine. Pkt., 10c.

MIRABILIS JALAPA

Marvel of Peru, or Four O'Clock

Flowers close when the sun is clear and hot. A fine plant, with fragrant flowers and bright foliage. Easily grown.

Four O'Clock—Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

MORNING GLORY

See Convolvulus

MUSA ENSETE

Abyssinian Banana



Musa Ensete

This is one of the grandest and most picturesque of the Banana family, as a solitary plant or in

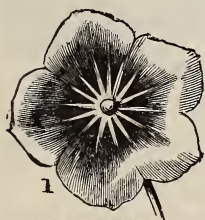
SELECT FLOWER SEEDS—Continued.

groups on the lawn. The leaves are very long and broad, of a beautiful green, with crimson midrib in striking contrast. If planted in a warm spot, in a well manured mixture of leaf mould, rich loam and sand, it will attain a height of from ten to eighteen feet. An occasional application of liquid manure and frequent waterings are necessary. If the seed is sown early in hot-bed and re-potted several times, the plants will attain a height of over ten feet the first summer. The rapidity of its growth is astonishing. The fruit is not edible. Per packet of 10 seeds, 15c.

MYOSOTIS*Forget-Me-Not*

These beautiful little flowers are too well known to need recommendation; will grow around fountains, over damp rock-work, or in any moist situation. Hardy perennial.

Myosotis—Dark blue. Pkt., 10c.

NIEREMBERGIA

Nierembergia

Very useful plants, with delicate, whitish flowers tinted with lilac and a deep blotch in the center. Abundant and constant bloomers. Tender perennials. May be grown in the house, or can be treated as tender annuals for outdoor culture.

Nierembergia Gracilis—Slender, very branching, spreading; fine for baskets, pots or borders. Pkt., 5c.

NASTURTIIUM

A splendid class of Tropæolum adapted for parlor or greenhouse decoration, thriving finely in pots, baskets and vases; also do well in garden, making beautiful floral pyramids; or, if trained on the ground and pegged down, form brilliant beds of flowers. For this purpose plants should be started early, and well established by the time the season arrives for planting out. They are of luxurious growth, and bloom in a profusion of rich and brilliant colors, and comprise many elegant and remarkable varieties.



Empress of India

Dwarf Nasturtium—

Crimson. Pkt., 5 c.

Empress of India. Crimson-scarlet, with fine, dark foliage. Pkt., 5c.

King of Tom Thumbs. Scarlet, dark foliage. Pkt., 5c.

Mixed. All colors. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; ¼ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.25.

Tall Nasturtium—

Orange. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.

Scarlet. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.

Hybrids of Madame Gunter. Splendid mixture of large, brilliant colors. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 25c.

Mixed. All colors. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; ¼ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.25.

NEMOPHILA

A charming dwarf annual. Well adapted for border culture.

Nemophila—Best mixed. Pkt., 5c.

NIGELLA*Love-in-a-Mist*

Interesting, hardy, free-blooming annual, with showy and curious flowers, and finely divided, handsome foliage; grows freely in any garden soil.

Nigella Damascena—Double, blue and white; fine. Pkt., 5c.

NOLANA

Very pretty trailing plant, with Convolvulus-like flowers; excellent for rustic work and hanging baskets. Hardy annuals.

Nolana—Fine mixed. Pkt., 5c.

ÆNOTHERA*Evening Primrose*

A magnificent genus, one of the most useful and beautiful, either for beds, borders, edgings or rock-work. All the varieties are free-flowering, and most of them perennials.

Evening Primrose—Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

PANSY.

The Pansy, or Heart-ease, is a general favorite and old acquaintance with everyone who has anything to do with a flower garden. It begins to open its modest but lovely flowers early in the spring and continues to enliven the garden until frost comes. The flowers are in the greatest perfection in April and May. The Pansy is properly a biennial, but can be perpetuated by cuttings or divisions of the roots. Seeds sown in August in the open borders come up readily; they should be only slightly covered with fine soil, as half the seed sown rot in the ground from being covered too deep. As soon as they expand the second set of leaves, they should be planted out into beds. The following seeds have been carefully selected:

Fancy Mixed—This strain comprises a beautiful collection of colors and markings. In our trials it stood far ahead of all others, and we are confident it will prove satisfactory for perfection of

SELECT FLOWER SEEDS—Continued.



Fancy Pansy.

form, firmness of texture, freedom of bloom, and elegance of coloring. Florists and amateurs desiring charming "show" flowers should not neglect this strain, as it is the result of many years careful selection and hybridization, and embraces all the attractive features that tend to make the Pansy the people's flower. Pkt., 50c.

Odier, or Blotched—Extra choice. The favorite Odier Pansies have been of late more and more improved; their flowers are of refined shape, and beautifully blotched with rich and varied colors. Pkt., 25c.

Cassier's Giant—This strain produces very large round flowers, marked with three or five blotches on rich backgrounds. Pkt., 25c.

Bugnot's Giant—The flowers of this variety are of enormous size, petals of good substance and velvety appearance, marked with deeply colored blotches of red, bronze and gold, delicately veined. Pkt., 25c.

Faust, or King of the Blacks—Flowers intensely dark, almost coal black. Pkt., 10c.

Candidissima (Snow Queen)—Flowers of a delicate satiny white; a splendid white variety. Pkt., 10c.

Gold Margined—Large flowers of rare and rich colors. Pkt., 10c.

Lord Beaconsfield—Purple flowers, shading off in top petals to a white hue. Pkt., 10c.

Golden Yellow—Beautiful clear golden color, with dark eye. Pkt., 10c.

Emperor William—Brilliant blue, with well defined purple eye; splendid. Pkt., 10c.

Trimardeau, or Giant Pansies—This entirely distinct and splendid new race is of vigorous and compact growth; the flowers are of fairly good form, and of a size hitherto unknown in the Pansy family. Pkt., 15c.

Large Flowering—Very fine mixed. Pkt., 10c.

PASSION FLOWER

A splendid class of climbers, with curious flowers, produced in great profusion; fine for conservatory, or will answer for the garden, flowering freely during the autumn months.

Passiflora—Light blue, fine, Pkt., 10c.

" Scarlet. Pkt., 10c.

PORTULACA

In praise of these charming flowers it is impossible to speak too highly. A garden without them is devoid of its brightest ornaments, for the Portulacas are unsurpassed for brilliancy and richness of color. They are adapted for beds, clumps, edgings, pots, vases or rock-work. The plants should stand at least six inches distant from each other. Easily transplanted. Hardy annual.

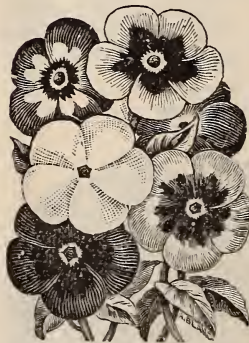
Portulaca—Splendid mixture. Pkt., 5c.

Portulaca Grandiflora—Finest double mixed.



Double Portulaca

PHLOX DRUMMONDII



Phlox Drummondii

This magnificent class of hardy annuals is unrivaled for brilliancy and richness of colors, great profusion and continuance of bloom. They are unsurpassed for bedding purposes; they transplant without difficulty; set the plants about a foot apart.

Star of Quedlinburg—

The flowers of this striking novelty have a most distinct and star-like appearance. Pkt., 10c.

Grandiflora—Large flowered mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Perennial—Choice mixed. Pkt., 10c.

PERILLA

Among the recent introductions of ornamental¹ foliated plants for flower garden decorations, the Perilla deserves a more than ordinary share of attention; Its habit of growth is neat, while its foliage is of a deep mulberry or blackish purple, and forms a fine contrast to the silver foliage of Cineraria Maritima, or the lively green of other plants. Half-hardy annuals.

Perilla Nankinensis—Leaves a deep mulberry or purplish black; very ornamental. Pkt., 5c.

SELECT FLOWER SEEDS—Continued.

PETUNIA



Petunia

Petunia—Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Petunia—Double; large-flowering; extra. Pkt., 50c.

PRIMULA

Primrose

One of the finest winter-blooming plants, indispensable for the decoration of the green-house or conservatory. Our seed is the very best, and we confidently recommend it.

Primula Sinensis—Finest mixture of all sorts; single. Pkt., 25c.

Primula Sinensis—Finest fringed; choice mixed; double. Pkt., 50c.

Primula Veris (Polyanthus)—Extra fine, mixed. Pkt., 10c.



Primrose

POPPY

Extremely brilliant and showy, hardy annuals. Seed should be sown early where the plants are to flower, as they are very difficult to transplant. Thin out the plants to eight or ten inches apart. Fine for beds and borders, continuing a long time in bloom. The **Carnation** and other taller varieties are brilliant colored and very ornamental.



Shirley Poppy

The flowers are large, exceedingly graceful and elegant; the colors are pure, soft and varied, and range from bluish white, rose, delicate pink and carmine through innumerable tints to bright, sparkling crimson; in some flowers the coloring is confined to the margin, with a pale center; in

others there is a pale or white edge to a vivid and intense body color of bright hue; others again are flushed and shaded, and have a perfectly indescribable blending and harmony of colors, which must be seen to be fully realized, and all are remarkably beautiful. Pkt., 10c.

Poppy, Danebrog—A single-flowering variety of striking effect. The flowers are of a brilliant scarlet color, bearing on each of the four petals a large silvery white spot, forming thus a white cross on scarlet ground, similar to the Danish and Swiss national banners. Very desirable and showy. Pkt., 10c.

Poppy Umbrosum—Immense flowers of a brilliant crimson, with a large black blotch at the base of each petal; very showy. Pkt., 10c.

Mikado—Double; lacinated petals, white, shading to pink and rose.

Carnation—Mixed bright colors.

Tulip Poppy—This splendid decorative annual is a native of Armenia, whence it was recently introduced. The plant grows from twelve to fourteen inches high, and produces from fifty to sixty large flowers; color the most vivid scarlet. The intensity and brilliancy of the color remind one of the well known Scarlet Duc Van Thol Tulip, hence the appropriateness of the popular name, "Tulip Poppy." It is specially suited for the formation of brilliant masses of color, or for imparting brightness to more somber plants. Pkt., 10c.

PYRETHRUM



Double Poppy

Beautiful golden-leaved bedding plant, retaining its ornamental character till late in autumn. Half-hardy perennial. Fine for geometrical designs; flowers white.

Pyrethrum Aureum (Golden Feather)—Pkt., 10c.

RHODANTHE

A very valuable everlasting flower; beautiful for winter bouquets of dried grasses and flowers.

Rhodanthe—Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

RICINUS

Castor Bean

A showy, tree-like, half-hardy annual, varying from four to eight feet in height. Large leaves of glossy green, with bronze, metallic hue. Indispensable where stately, majestic plants are required.

Ricinus—Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

ROCKET

Hesperis

A well known, free-flowering spring plant, very fragrant, growing in any soil. Hardy perennial.

Rocket—Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

SALVIA

Flowering Sage

Magnificent bedding plants, loaded with spikes of scarlet flowers, from July till October.

Salvia Splendens—Scarlet. Pkt., 10c.

SELECT FLOWER SEEDS—Continued.

SALPIGLOSSIS

The Salpiglossis are beautiful annuals, with very picturesque and rich colored funnel-shaped blossoms; colors beautifully marbled, purple, scarlet, crimson, clear yellow and buff, with elegant shades of blue. The new dwarf varieties form a very desirable selection of this pleasing flower. Half-hardy annual.

Salpiglossis—Extra fine, large flowering, mixed. Pkt., 10c.

SAPONARIA

One of the best and longest blooming of all dwarf annuals, producing masses of minute cross-shaped blossoms; admirable for bedding.

Saponaria Multiflora—Pkt., 5c.

SCABIOSA

Mourning Bride

A favorite and very showy class of hardy annual plants, excellent for beds or flowering groups, and also for cut flowers. They are of various colors, from white to rose, crimson and purple shades. The tall varieties grow about two feet high, and the dwarf about one foot. Seed may be sown at any time in spring in the open ground; set the plants a foot or more apart.

Scabiosa—Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

SMILAX

One of the finest climbing plants grown; both graceful and beautiful in its foliage. For vases or hanging baskets it has no equal, as it will either climb or droop as required. It is considered indispensable by florists in cut flowers for wreaths and small festoons, and for table decoration is charming.

Smilax—Seed. Pkt., 10c.

STOCKS

The Stock Gilliflower is one of the most beautiful and valuable of garden plants, and is highly esteemed for the great beauty and delightful fragrance of its flowers. It is unsurpassed for producing brilliant and showy beds of masses, blooming in the greatest varieties of colors and shades. The seeds are direct from a celebrated German florist, who has annually been awarded the highest prizes at the Continental Floral Exhibitions for specimens of this favorite flower. They may be sown in hot-beds, frame or open ground. Give the plants room by thinning, and transplant them while young. Set them out early in rich, deeply prepared soil, a foot or more apart.

Stock, German Ten Week—Dwarf, mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Stock, Ten Week, Extra Double—Pure white. Pkt., 10c.

Stock, Ten Week, Extra Double—Blood red. Pkt., 10c.

Stock, Ten Week, Giant Perfect—Mixed. Pkt., 15c.

Stock, Brompton or Winter—Choice mixed. Pkt., 10c.

SENSITIVE PLANT

(See *Mimosa*)

SCHIZANTHUS

A splendid class of plants, combining elegance of growth with a rich profusion of beautiful flowers. Half-hardy annuals. Finest mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.

SWEET SULTAN

Showy annuals of easy culture, very effective in shrubbery borders. Hardy annuals.

Sweet Sultan—Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

SWEET WILLIAM

A useful and well known tribe of plants, perfectly hardy and easily raised from seed, a bed of fine varieties presenting a rich sight. It sports into endless varieties, viz.: pink, purple, crimson, scarlet, white, variously edged, eyed and spotted. Hardy perennial.

Sweet William—Single, mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Sweet William—Double, mixed. Pkt., 10c.



Double Sweet William

THUNBERGIA

Extremely ornamental climbers, much admired, very free bloomers; good for trellis, stems of trees, and in the greenhouse, or out-of-doors in summer, in a warm situation. Tender annuals. Fine mixed varieties. Pkt., 10c.

VENUS' LOOKING-GLASS

A free-flowering, pretty little plant, adapted for rock-work, ribbons or edgings. The plants form a small spreading mass of about nine inches high, and may be had in bloom for the whole summer by successive sowing; hardy annuals.

Venus' Looking-Glass—Mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.

VERBENA



Verbena

A class of universally popular bedding plants, well known and admired for their beautiful flowers, of almost every shape and tint of color. Sow the seeds

early, in pots, hot-bed or frame, and treat as hardy half-annuals. They bloom in profusion until frost. Young rooted branches potted in autumn bloom during winter.

Verbena—Choice, mixed, from named flowers. Pkt., 10c.

Verbena, Defiance—Scarlet. Pkt., 15c.

Mammoth Verbena—Flowers are of an enormous size, the florets fully one inch in diameter, with clearly defined margins and white eyes. Our seed is saved from the finest flowers and will produce best results. All colors, mixed. Pkt., 15c.; two pkts., 25c.

SELECT FLOWER SEEDS—Continued

VIOLETS

One of the finest plants for summer and autumn decoration. A compact perennial, herbaceous plant, six to nine inches high, yielding a succession of delicate, light mauve-blue flowers from April to October. A beautiful plant for clumps or edgings, forming a rich, compact mass of foliage, set off by a profusion of purple, mauve-color and violet blossoms. The seed vegetates best if sown early in cold-frame, and the young plants removed to the border where they are to bloom.

Violet—Sweet-scented, blue. Pkt., 5c.

Violet—Sweet-scented, white. Pkt., 10c.

WHITLAVIA

Very interesting and pretty dwarf annuals, suitable for grouping in clumps or groups; the flowers are bell shaped, like a Campanula, and exceedingly neat, and are produced abundantly early in summer. Sow the seeds where the plants are to flower, and thin them a few inches apart.



Whitlavia

Whitlavia Grandiflora—Violet-blue, bell-shaped flowers, 1½ feet. Packet, 5c.

WALL FLOWER

A popular and favorite half-hardy perennial plant, with bright and showy yellow and blood-colored flowers, blooming in spikes like the Stock Gilliflowers, and very fragrant. In mild climates plants stand the winter, producing their flowers early in spring.

Wallflower—Single, mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Wallflower—Double, mixed. Pkt., 10c.

ZINNIA.



Zinnia

One of the most splendid garden annuals. Flowers as large and double as the Dahlia, and of the most brilliant colors, blooming in great profusion and with increasing splendor from July until cut off by frost. Sow in a frame or as early in the open ground as the weather will permit. They transplant without any difficulty. Set the plants about twenty inches apart in good, rich soil. They grow to the height of about two feet.

Zinnia—Double, dwarf, splendid, mixed. Pkt., 10c.

" **Lilliput**—Flowered, mixed. Pkt, 10c.

OUR SPECIAL COLLECTION OF CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS

20 Packets—Price, 75 cents, Post Paid

Contains one packet each of the following desirable sorts: Asters, Australian Pea Vine, Balsam, Crab's Eye Vine, Carnation, Cosmos, Double Daisy, Hollyhock, Marigold, Mignonette, Nasturtium, Pansy, Petunia, Poppy, Sweet Peas, Sweet William, Verbena, Wall Flower, Violet, Zinnia.

On receipt of 75 cents, we will forward a package containing one packet each of the above.

RAFFIA For BUDDING and TYING PLANTS

SUPERIOR to Twine. 25c per lb. 5 lbs. for \$1.00

TREE LABELS,		Iron Wired, 3¼ inch.....	\$1 00 per 1000
"	"	Copper Wired, 3½ inch...	1 25 "
POT	"	Painted, 4 inch..	1 00 "
"	"	" 5 "	1 25 "
"	"	" 6 "	1 50 "



California Sweet Peas

Are universal favorites, and may be truly ranked among the most desirable annuals that enrich the flower garden. In addition to their beauty and ornamental appearance, they possess a rich and delightful fragrance, and are very valuable as cut flowers for bouquets, vases, etc.

CULTURE—Sweet Peas need as near as possible, a free clay loam, moderately rich and freely cultivated. Plant the seeds not less than two inches deep, and, as the plants become established, bank the soil against them, repeating this two or three times throughout the season. **Don't** gather the blooms **grudgingly**. The more you cut the longer the vine will continue to flower. Remember, when they go to seed, Sweet Peas will cease flowering.

The following varieties 5 cents per packet, 10 cents per ounce:

Alice Eckford—Rich cream; tinted standards, white wings.

America—Crimson, scarlet stripes, on white ground.

Apple Blossom—Standards rosy pink; wings lightly blushed.

Aurora—Gigantic flowers, borne three or four on a stem; color rich, bright orange, stripes and flakings, on a white ground.

Blanche Burpee—Pure white, producing three or four large flowers on slender, strong stems.

Blanche Ferry (extra early)—Standards carmine-pink; wings bluish white, an early and profuse bloomer.

Blushing Beauty—Rich, delicate blush pink.

Brilliant—An intense bright, crimson scarlet.

Butterfly—Pale gray, edged with porcelain.

California—A delicate, soft pink.

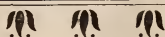
Captain of the Blues—A large flowering purple and pale blue variety.

Captivation—Light purple magenta.

CALIFORNIA SWEET PEAS—Continued

- Columbia**—Standards, crimson-rose striped on white ground; wings pale mauve stripes on white ground; an interesting variety.
- Countess of Radnor Improved** (New Countess)—Standards and wings are pure light lavender.
- Countess of Powis**—Color a rich, bright orange and purple.
- Countess of Radnor**—Pale bluish mauve or lavender.
- Crown Jewel**—Delicate creamy rose, slightly clouded with violet rose.
- Cupid, White**—The first dwarf, pure white.
- Cupid, Pink**—Blossoms like those of Blanche Ferry.
- Duke of Clarence**—A brilliant rose-claret; large, fine flower.
- Dorothy Tennant**—Dark mauve. One of the longest to continue in bloom, holding its color well to the last.
- Emily Eckford**—Reddish mauve standards; wings blue.
- Emily Henderson**—Pure white, of good substance, producing medium to large bold flowers on stiff stems.
- Firefly**—A brilliant scarlet; stems three-flowered, erect grower and free bloomer.
- Gaiety**—Standards white, striped rosy lilac; wings blush.
- Golden Gleam**—Deep primrose yellow, large flowered, good form and substance.
- Her Majesty**—Beautiful soft rose pink; a vigorous grower and profuse bloomer.
- Katherine Tracy**—Brilliant pink, of good size and substance.
- Lady Beaconsfield**—Salmon standards, tinted with rose; wings creamy yellow.
- Lady Nina Balfour**—A delicate clear mauve; largest of the mauve varieties; a perfectly finished flower; produced on long, slender stems.
- Lady Penzance**—Pale, but very bright rose; quite distinct.
- Little Dorrit**—Pink standards; white wings.
- Lottie Eckford**—White and lilac; edged with blue.
- Lovely**—A charming shade of pink; wings rose; produces three or four flowers on extra long stems.
- Maid of Honor**—A finely formed hooded flower; light blue on a white ground; edged with heliotrope blue.
- Mars**—Bright crimson of intense color; a gorgeous flower of perfect form.
- Meteor**—A rich orange salmon; wings light pink.
- Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain**—White, striped and heavily flaked with deep, clear rose; free bloomer.
- Mrs. Eckford**—A large, delicate primrose tinted flower.
- Mrs. Gladstone**—Delicate soft pink; wings blush.
- Peach Blossom**—Flowers medium to large, salmon pink standards, wings soft pink.
- Prima Donna**—A large perfect flower of hooded form; color a lovely soft pink.
- Primrose**—Pale primrose yellow, novel and distinct in color.
- Princess May**—Pale lavender, medium sized flowers of hooded form, of good substance, holding its color better than other lavender varieties.
- Ramona**—Creamy white, delicately striped with pinkish purple.
- Royal Rose**—A beautiful rich rose pink.
- Salopian**—Deep crimson, of perfect form and size.
- Senator**—Creamy white ground, shaded and striped with chocolate.
- Shahzada**—Rich, dark maroon; the best of the large flowering dark colors.
- Stanley**—Deep maroon, of fine form and substance.
- Striped Celestial**—Clear mauve striped and flaked with darker shades; delicate and beautiful.
- Venus**—Rosy buff standards, shaded with delicate pink.
- Waverly**—Rosy claret standards; wings pale blue, shaded with rose.
- California Giant Flower Mixed**—A careful selection of the most brilliant colors contained in the foregoing list, and is intended to meet the wants of lovers of this popular flower, who may not desire to grow the individual sorts separately. No better quality can be had, and we are only able to sell at the price we do because of the large quantities we grow annually to meet the demands of our extensive trade. Per oz., 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 50 cents; 1 lb., \$1.00.

SWEET PEA COLLECTIONS



Fourteen Packets of Giant Sweet Peas for 50 cents.

This Collection contains one full-sized packet each of the following fourteen new and elegant varieties of mammoth flowered Sweet Peas.

POSTAGE PAID FOR 50 CENTS.

Black Knight—This is one of the best of the dark-flowered varieties. Color very deep maroon. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

Chancellor—Standard; bright orange, wings orange pink. A self colored flower of intense glowing color. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

Colonist—A very full-flowering variety of fine form and substance; color, soft lilac, overlaid with rose. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

Duchess of Sutherland—Light blush; nearly white, suffused with light pink. An attractive and desirable acquisition. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

Duke of Sutherland—Standard; purplish maroon; wings indigo blue. A very dark variety; effective and distinct. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

Gorgeous—Standard; bright orange; wings bright orange rose. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

Lady Mary Currie—Bright, orange pink; delicately shaded rosy-lilac. Very attractive and showy, the best of this shade. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

Prince of Wales—Bright, rose-pink; of intense color and fine form, bearing three, and often four, flowers on long, stout stem. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

Prince Edward of York—One of the largest flowered of the new varieties; standards of bright scarlet, wings deep rose. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

Pink Friar—A soft carmine rose, delicately marbled or watered on a white ground. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

Queen Victoria—Light primrose yellow, slightly overlaid with faint purple; of large size and perfect form. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

Sadie Burpee—(introducer's description) The flower is of fine hooded form; its large size and purity of coloring making it most desirable for cut flower work. It combines with the largest size the most dainty and beautiful form, and with the pure pearly whiteness of coloring baffles adequate description. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 25c.

Stella Morse—Primrose yellow, tinged with blush pink. Well formed, graceful flowers of perfect form, being of the large grandiflora hooded type. Very popular and highly recommended by florists. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.

American Seedlings—Without exception this is the finest mixture of light colored Sweet Peas ever offered. Among the shades and colors distributed quite evenly is one of an almost true orange, another of lemon blush, while others are of pure cream, lemon, lemon tinted with blush, orange-red, salmon-buff, also salmon-buff with pink edge, blue-edged, light lavender, and all shades of pink from very light to the richest deep rose color. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.25.

1900 COLLECTION OF SWEET PEAS

ECKFORD'S LATEST INTRODUCTIONS

For 50 cents we will mail one packet each of the following seven Sweet Pea novelties:

Countess Cadogan—Standard slightly hooded, of a bright shining violet color; wings a pure sky blue.

Duke of Westminster—A deep rose-maroon, overlaid with bright shining violet. A distinct flower of large size and perfect form.

Hon. F. Bouverie—Standard, a beautiful coral-pink, wings slightly lighter, of the same color, a charming flower of good shape and substance.

Lady Grisel Hamilton—A beautiful shining pale lavender of the most advanced giant-flowered type. This new lavender is of special merit and worthy of extensive planting.

Lady Skelsmerdale—Standard bright rosy lilac, wings slightly shaded rosy lilac, a quite distinct and desirable variety of hooded form.

Mrs. Dugdale—Standard lovely rose, shaded rich primrose, wings primrose, splashed light rose.
Othello—A fine dark-brown, chocolate red, a color not before attained. Flowers of large size, first-class form and substance.

EIGHTEEN YEARS' EXPERIMENTING
DEMONSTRATES THAT
AUSTRALIAN SALT BUSH
(*Atriplex Semibaccata*)
—IS THE—
Best Forage Plant for Arid and Alkali Soils

The above statement is made in Agricultural Bulletin 125, of the University of California, which is fortified by reports from hundreds of farmers, as well as by experiments made at the several Stations directed by this Department of University work. Quoting from above Bulletin:

"Since 1894 the continued experience of several hundred farmers in the San Joaquin Valley has emphasized the same point, showing that *Atriplex semibaccata* is the *best species* yet tested for alkali soils in regions of hot, dry summers and light rainfall."

From the west side of the Sacramento Valley come reports under recent date: "The Salt Bush grew from a few inches to three feet in diameter, on hard, dry clay land, where even weeds did not grow; and it volunteered from self-sown seeds in the hard road and walk, growing slowly all summer." From the same section another reports: "Grows well here, and about every farmer is growing some this year, as a good many tried it last year and all praise it." Still another says: "The Salt Bush will be the salvation of the 'goose-lands'" (hard, clay soil, with white alkali.)

Success with it in the Sierra foothills is reported by several parties, one of whom writes: "It does well in this locality;" and from the southern Coast Range where the soil is thin and the rainfall light, it is reported as "keeping green all summer and furnishing excellent feed as late as December 15."

"Stock thrive upon Salt Bush—are very fond of it," is the almost universal report from growers, and cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, goats and poultry are included in the lists given.

The successful growth of Salt Bush has not only been reported from all sections of this State, but as well from Utah, State of Washington, Oklahoma, Nebraska, Texas and New Mexico, and in some localities withstanding more frost than Alfalfa.

Summarizing, "this Bulletin (125) shows that the California Station has been experimenting with salt bushes for eighteen years; that the tests of some species have extended over the greater part of the State and that *Atriplex semibaccata* is the most generally useful species of all that has been planted * * * It shows that *semibaccata* grows on strong alkali soil, furnishing a very large amount of satisfactory pasturage or fodder; that it also thrives on arid non-alkaline uplands, even where wells have to be sunk 200 feet to water, and where the annual rainfall has been less than five inches."

1. It can be grown successfully on arid and alkali lands.
2. It matures its crop the first season.
3. It yields about the same as Alfalfa and the Flat Pea, and nearly if not double that of either oat, barley or wheat hay.
4. The present season of promise should show a large increase in planting.
5. Only one pound of seed is required for an acre.

DIRECTIONS.

On Alkali Soils.—Sow in October, or after cold rains are past and the soil has become warmer, and simply *press the seed into the soil*, but do not cover it. A light roller or other implement may be used.

On Arid Lands.—Sow at same time as above, but instead of pressing the seed into the soil, cover it lightly.

To facilitate the even distribution of the seed, mix it with sand or ashes to the extent of ten times its weight.

Plants may be grown by sowing the seed in boxes or garden bed, covering lightly. When five inches high pinch off the tops and transplant where desired in rows three to four feet apart, and five to six feet between rows. If soil is dry supply a little water and "firm" the young plant in the soil.

SALT BUSH SEED—Per pound, \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50c.; per ounce, 15c.

TERMS CASH. Sent by Mail Free of Extra Charge.

Headquarters for Salt Bush—

TRUMBULL & BEEBE,
419-421 SANSOME STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.



CENTAUREA MARGARITA

SEE PAGE 34.